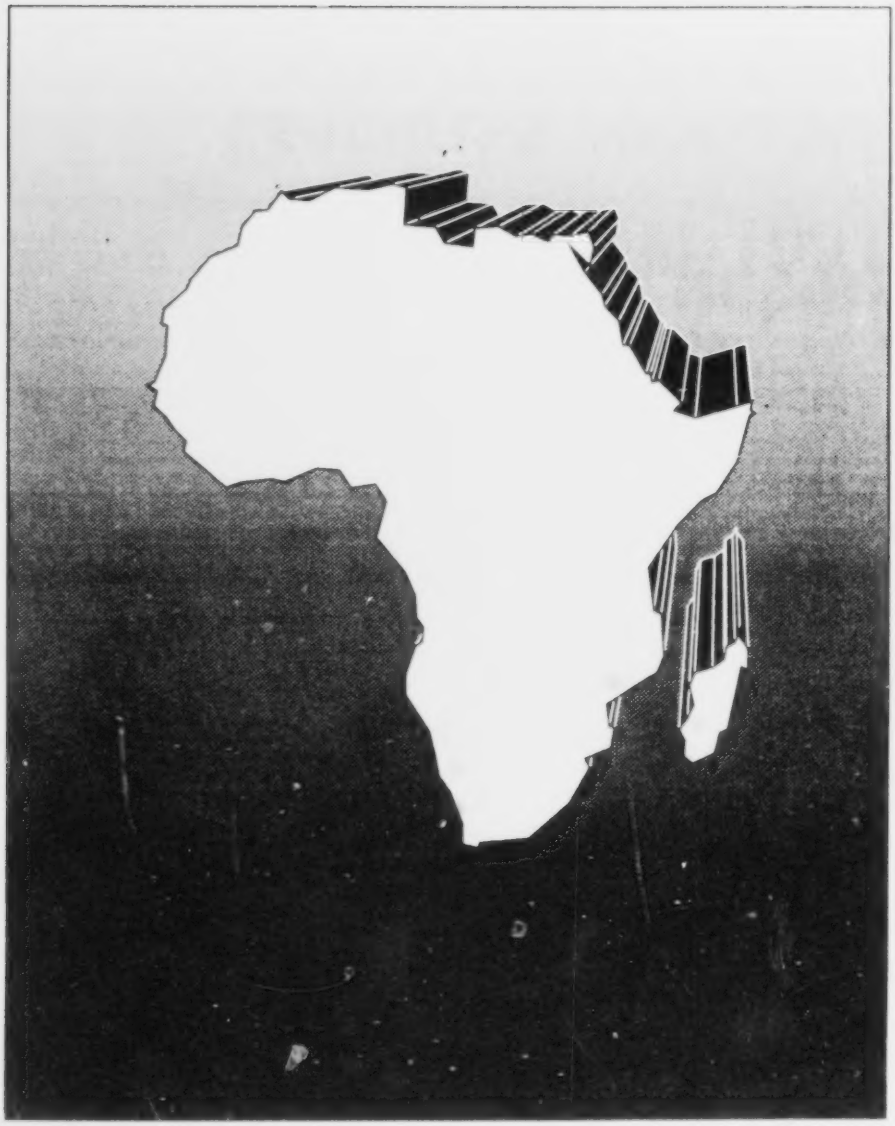
E/ECA/CM.18/3

A

Biennial Report of the Executive Secretary 1990-1991

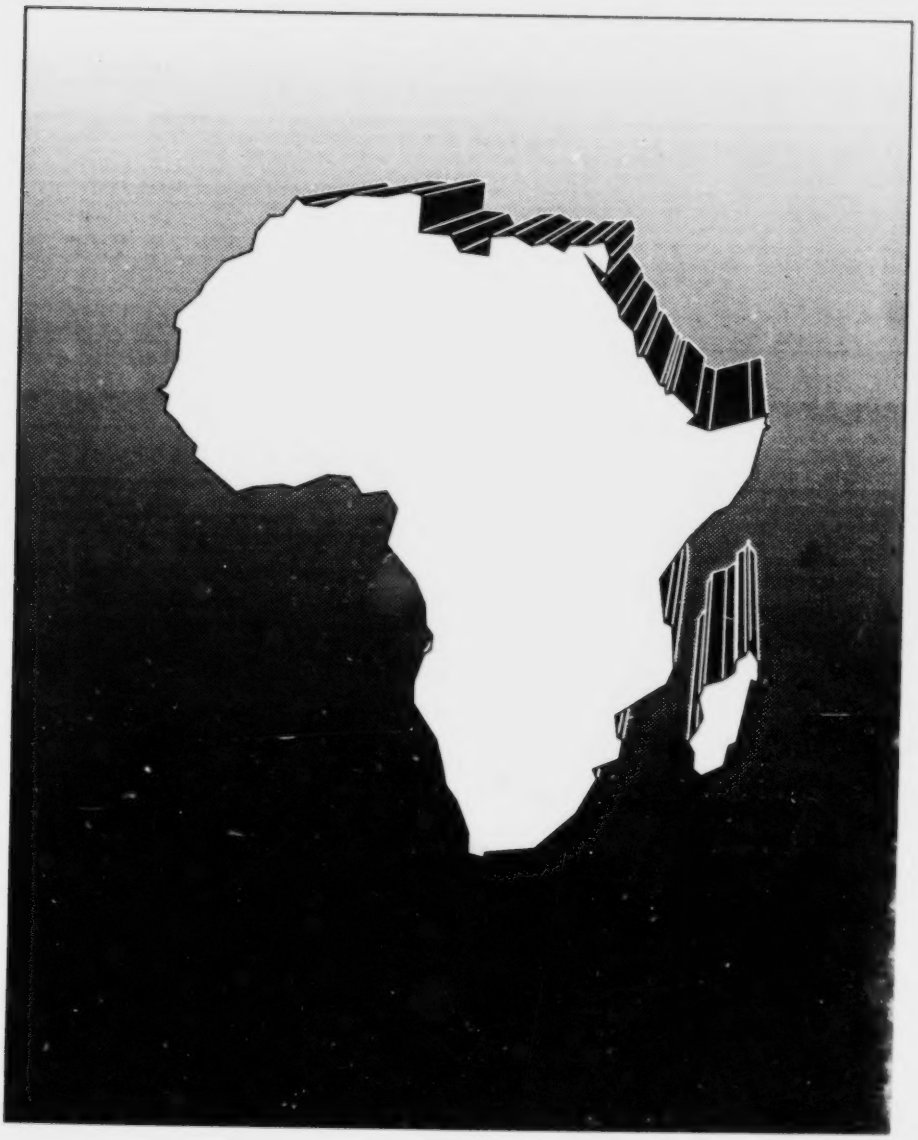
LC/NAIROBI



UNITED NATIONS
Economic Commission
for Africa

E/ECA/CM.18/3

Biennial Report of the Executive Secretary 1990-1991



UNITED NATIONS
Economic Commission
for Africa

NOTE

Symbols of the United Nations documents are composed of capital letters combined with figures. Mention of such a symbol indicates a reference to a United Nations document. United Nations documents symbols which are preceded by the designation E/ECA/.... indicate that the documents are issued under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Africa.

E/ECA/CM.18/3

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS vii

FOREWORD xi

Chapters

I. REVIEW OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS IN AFRICA 1

- Development objectives and strategies 1
- Recent trends, 1990-1991 2
- Prospects 3

II. POLICY AND PROGRAMMATIC DECISION TAKEN BY POLICY ORGANS AND ADVISORY BODIES: 4

A: The Conference of Ministers of the Commission 4

B: Subsidiary bodies 6

III. THE ECA PROGRAMME OF WORK 1990-1991 7

A: Regular Budget Programme 7

- Food and agriculture in Africa 7
- Marine Affairs 9
- Development issues and policies in Africa 10
- Environment 12
- Human settlements 13
- Industrial development 14
- International trade and development finance in Africa 16
- Transnational Corporations in Africa 16
- Natural resources in Africa 16
- Energy and Development in Africa 18
- Population 19
- Public administration and finance in Africa 21
- Science and technology 22
- Social development and humanitarian affairs in Africa 22
- Statistics in Africa 24

- Transport, communication and tourism 24

B: Activities of the ECA as an executing agency 26

- Programmes and projects 26

IV. ECA's CO-OPERATION WITH: 29

1. United Nations organs and specialized agencies 29

- Economic co-operation and integration 29
- Development issues and policies 29
- Public administration and finance 30
- Transport, communication and tourism 30
- Integration of women in development 31
- Food and agriculture 31
- Statistics 31
- Industrial Development 32
- International trade and development finance in Africa 32
- Population in Africa 32

II. Multilateral and bilateral agencies, donor organizations, IGOs and NGOs . . 32

V. RESOURCES ADMINISTERED BY ECA 35

1. Introduction 35

2. Resources by sources for the biennium 1990-1991 33

(a) Direct budget allocation by General Assembly 36

(b) Allocation through other United Nations Units 37

(c) Allocations by funding agencies and trust funds of the United Nations 37

(d) Allocations by specialized agencies of the United Nations 37

(e) Allocations from bilateral sources 37

3. Allocation by programme of resources mainly for substantive activities during the biennium 1990-1991 37

4. Resources mainly for technical cooperation activities and operational projects: Extrabudgetary resources by sources 39

5. Resources for technical cooperation activities and operational projects by major source and programme 41

6. Allocation of the extrabudgetary programme support income 43

7. Conclusion 43

VI. ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS 45

VII. MEETING THE CHALLENGES OF AFRICA's ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT: THE BIENNIUM 192-1993 IN PERSPECTIVE 47

ANNEXES

I. Analysis of programme performance at output level 51

II. List of Meetings Held in the Biennium 53

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAF-SAP	**African** Alternative **Framework** to Structural Ad**justment** Programmes for **Socio-economic** Recovery **and** Transformation
ACARTSOD	African Centre for Applied Research and Training in Social Development
ACC	Administrative Committee on Coordination
ACMAD	African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development
ADB	African Development Bank
AGRHMET	Agro-Hydro-Meteorology Centre
AIHTTR	African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research
AMCEN	African Ministerial Conference on Environment
AOCRS	African Organization for Cartography and Remote Sensing
APPER	Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery
ARCEDEM	African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing
ARCSE	African Regional Centre for Solar Energy
ARCT	African Regional Centre for Technology
ARSO	African Regional Organization for Standardization
ATRCW	African Training and Research Centre for Women
CAMDRC	Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre
CAMI	Conference of African Ministers of Industry
CDC	Cairo Demographic Centre
COES	Cabinet Office of the Executive Secretary
CEPGL	Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries
CFTC	Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation
DIESA	Department of International Economic and Social Affairs
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
EASTC	Eastern African Statistical Training Centre
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECA-MRAG	ECA's Multidisciplinary Regional Advisory Group
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECMWF	European Centre for Meteorology and Weather Forecasting
ECO	Economic Cooperation Office
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
EEC	European Economic Community
EEN	ECA Environment Newsletter
EGL	Energy Commission of the Great Lakes
EMS	European Monetary System

ESAMI	Eastern and Southern African Management Institute
ESMRDC	Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Centre
EUMET-SAT	European Meteorological Satellite
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Communities
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDB	Islamic Development Bank
IDDA	Industrial Development Decade for Africa
IDEP	African Institute for Economic Development and Planning
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFORD	Institute de formation et de recherche demographiques
IGCESTD	Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development
IGO	Intergovernmental organizations
IHSD	Industry and Human Settlements Division
ILO	International Labour Organisation
INSTRAW	United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women
ISAE	Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
JEFAD	Joint ECA/FAO Agriculture Division
KPA	Kilimanjaro Programme of Action for African Population and Self-reliant Development
LDCs	Least developed countries
LPA	Lagos Plan of Action
MINEDAF	Conference of Ministers of Economic Planning and Education
MULPOC	Multinational Programming and Operational Centre
NBA	Niger Basin Authority
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
NRD	Narural Resources Division
NRSE	New and Renewable Sources of Energy
OAU	Organization of African Unity
OPEC	Organization of Petroleum-exporting Countries
OSS	Observatory for the Sahara and the Sahel
PADIS	Pan-African Documentation and Information System
PANAFTEL	Pan-African Telecommunications Network
PATU	Pan-African Telecommunications Union

PHSD	Public Administration, Human Resources and Social Development Division
POP	Population Division
POPIN-AFRICA	Population Information System for Africa
PTA	Preferential Trade Area
RASCOM	Regional African Satellite Communications System
RBA	Regional Bureau for Africa (UNDP)
RCSSMRS	Regional Centre for Services in Surveying, Mapping and Remote Sensing
RECTAS	Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys
RIPS	Regional Institute for Population Studies
SALC	Southern Africa Labour Commission
SAPAM	Special Action Programme in Administration and Management
SDA	Social Dimensions of Adjustment
SERPD	Socio-economic Research and Planning Division
STAT	Statistics Division
TACOO	Technical Assistance, Cooperation and Coordination Office
TCAC	Technical cooperation between African countries
TCTD	Transport, Communications and Tourism Division
TDFD	Trade and Development Finance Division
TNCs	Transnational corporations
UDEAC	Central African Customs and Economic Union
UNAFRI	United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCTC	United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNPAAERD	United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development
UNSO	United Nations Statistical Office
UNSO	United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office
UNTACDA	United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa
WAMRDC	West African Mineral Resources Development Centre
WFS	World Fertility Survey
WHO	World Health Organization

FOREWORD

The present report which is being submitted to the eighteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers covers the period 1990-1991. It provides a synoptic overview of the major activities, programmes, events and developments within the context of the mandates of the Economic Commission for Africa.

It is important to refer to the context in which this report was written. Firstly, the period covered by this report closed the 1986-1991 medium-term planning period and opened the 1992-1997 period. Secondly, the report covered a period characterized by budgetary restrictions in the face of mounting expectations from member States of ECA's assistance to them. This report therefore offers an opportunity for us to reappraise our strategies and objectives so as to respond imaginatively to Africa's challenges, and to those presented by international events.

The period under review revealed improvement in our programme performance compared to 1988-1989. The spirit of cooperation was seen to be at work, with ECA intensifying its efforts in jointly undertaking activities with other organizations.

The socio-economic situation of Africa continued to be a major concern. In particular, there was an increase in the number of least developed countries, Africa's debt burden increased and the region experienced constraints in meeting its debt obligations. The region witnessed many subregional conflicts and civil strife. Despite the ending of some of them, these upheavals have left long-term socio-economic implications.

The challenges of long-term economic growth, development and sustainability remain as great and compelling as ever to the region. An assessment of the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD) revealed that the performance of the African economies was not satisfactory. The emergence of economic groupings, such as the North America Pact, made up of the United States of America, Canada and Mexico and the European Common Market which aimed at consolidating their economies thus making them bigger and stronger, has created new threats to Africa's external trade potential.

However, some positive initiatives were taken within the region which ushered in new prospects for Africa's development. The signing of the treaty for an African Economic Community has established hope for economic integration and cooperation. This hope must be translated into reality by the financing of integration projects by African countries. The adoption by Africa of the Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation demonstrated that a new political will and commitment was developed, one in which democracy and good governance are being conceptualized as necessary criteria for development and transformation. The United Nations General Assembly launched the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s offering another opportunity for renewing the commitment of the international community to support Africa's own efforts to achieve self-sustaining socio-economic growth and development.

I would now like to come home to our organization, ECA, whose leadership I took over just barely eight months ago. I inherited an institution which has undoubtedly contributed to the promotion of economic cooperation and development in Africa. The Lagos Plan of Action (LPA), the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes (AAF-SAP) and the Khartoum Declaration (on the human dimension of Africa's economic recovery and development) are some of the major initiatives which ECA has contributed towards advancing policies for Africa's development.

We are now, however, at the crossroads in the organization's life, when on the one hand the organization is faced with limited resources and on the other hand the environment in which it has been evolving is changing. Competitiveness and efficiency have assumed ever greater importance. This has made it necessary for us to reassess our effectiveness in meeting the challenges imposed on us. The very nature and scope of the organization's task is such that there must always be room for improvement.

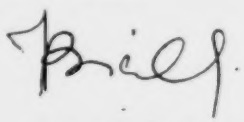
To help in this reassessment, a "Task Force" was constituted in late 1991 to advise ECA on these important matters. The Task Force believed that we must raise the quality of our contacts with member States; the quality of our outputs; and the impact expected from our various conferences, meetings and reports. These in effect mean that

our professional outlook and work orientation must change.

The observations made by the Task Force have enabled us to clearly see the need for reinforcing our partnership with the OAU, ADB, the subregional organizations, United Nations bodies and the Bretton Woods institutions in order to help ensure that our programmes deliver the expected results. Equally importantly, we look forward to building bridges with donors. ECA is committed to embarking on development projects that are cost effective. We shall endeavour to manage optimally resources placed at our disposal and to focus more on concrete actions with higher impact.

The results from all of these actions, we hope, will be effective to make ECA an instrument for Africa's development.

I am confident that member States will support us in our efforts.



Issa B.Y. Diallo
UN Assistant Secretary-General
and
Acting Executive Secretary of ECA

FIELD PROJECT: *Strengthening the indigenous construction sector, through production and utilization of locally produced building materials.*

CHAPTER 1

Review of Economic and Social Conditions in Africa

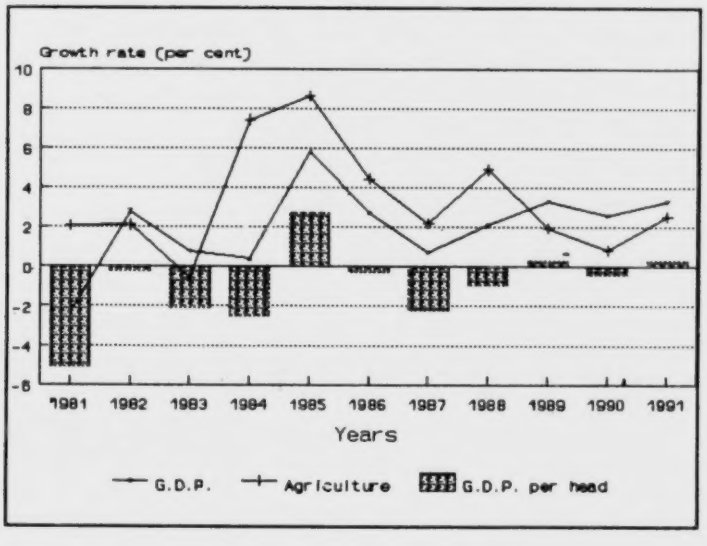
1. Development Objectives and Strategies

Africa's development strategy, as laid down in the Monrovia Declaration and the Lagos Plan of Action, aims largely at a profound change in Africa's economic structure, based on the two pillars of self-reliance and self-sustainment and economic integration. However, events since the beginning of the 1980s have been such that the real outcome has been far from what was envisaged in the LPA. The 1980s turned out to be a lost decade for Africa, with the continent moving from one crisis to another, output per head declining by some 1.2 per cent a year on average, and food supply becoming more precarious as revealed by the catastrophic effects of the great drought of 1984/85. As a proportion of total output, manufacturing industry showed little or no progress, remaining at less than 12 per cent. With the exception of a handful of countries, such as Mauritius, Tunisia and Morocco, industrialization failed generally with deindustrialization actually setting in some countries. The social conditions in Africa deteriorated even faster during the decade. Figure 1 provides the rate of growth.

The African countries lost ground too on their external sector. Africa's share of world trade fell to less than 2 per cent while African exporters lost market shares for traditional exports such as coffee, cocoa, timber, tropical fruits, etc. Debt accumulation increased considerably during the 1980s, particularly in the oil-rich countries, to the point that they had become mostly unserviceable and, hence, the major impediment to recovery and growth. During the 1980s, the sharp fluctuations in oil prices, the steep climb in interest rates, the instability of major currencies such as the dollar, the fluctuations in world demand for primary commodities, all had an adverse effect on the African economies.

The African countries have not, as a whole, been able to master and fully utilize

Figure 1



modern technology and the know-how that is generally the key to modern economic development; no fundamental change has yet taken place in agricultural technology and farming practices in Africa. Thus, in spite of the process of policy reforms and the adjustment programmes that have proceeded in Africa, and notwithstanding the medium-term programmes such as APPER and UN-PAAERD, economic recovery in Africa has remained rather slow while the prospects for long-term development and transformation are as dim as ever. One of the lessons from the poor economic performance in Africa in the 1980s and the corresponding economic miracle in such Asian countries as Japan and South Korea are that while the role of government in economic development has to change from that of central control to that of stimulating and supporting the private sector, purposive governance and governmental actions remain crucial to the development process as a whole.

2. Recent trends, 1990-1991

The two years 1990-1991 have seen what can be described as a weak recovery of African economies, with output growing more or less in line with population. In 1990, the Gulf crisis had a major negative impact, because most African countries are oil importers. Not only were they affected by higher oil import bills (the price of crude oil rose at one time in September 1990 to a high of $40 per barrel), they had also to cope with the effects of the recession in the industrialised countries, particularly the United States, with its attendant depression of world trade. In fact, commodity prices fell to new lows in 1990, particularly for such traditional exports as coffee and cocoa, while mineral prices lost most of the gains made in the bull market of the late 1980s. Agricultural production was once more affected by mostly bad weather, and grew by less than 1 per cent for the region as a whole, with near famine conditions in the Horn of Africa where they coincided with civil war and strife in the Sudan, northern Ethiopia and Somalia.

The oil price rise induced by the Persian Gulf crisis was of course a boon for African oil exporters which enjoyed a big windfall, and even more so as OPEC quotas were suspended in September 1990 to make up for the loss of Iraq and Kuwait supplies. With a few exceptions, the buoyant oil revenues eased the pressure of debt service on current accounts, particularly in such heavily indebted countries as Algeria and Nigeria, and facilitated import expansion. The Persian Gulf crisis proved to be short-lived since, by February 1991, military operations in the Gulf had ended with the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Oil prices, which had started to fall since early January 1991, remained for the rest of the year at around $20 a barrel.

If in 1991 the oil exporters have had to live with prices much below the level of the second half of 1990, they nevertheless benefitted from higher production and exports (oil production in the region increased by some 4.6 per cent, to 339.4 million tons) and still could have put to good use their accumulated revenues of 1990. For oil importers, the end of the oil shock was a considerable relief, but the effect on their economic climate will take some time to wear off. Countries that depend on tourism like Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt, Kenya, Mauritius and the Seychelles have been severely hurt by the big drop in tourism activity brought about by the Gulf Crisis, and even more so that by the end of 1991, tourism flows had still not yet recovered in these countries. The loss of remittance revenues for countries with migrant workers in the Persian Gulf have also been important. In addition, the year was marked by political instability and civil strife in a number of countries. In the Horn of Africa, the civil war in Ethiopia appeared to have come to an end by May 1991, but conditions worsened considerably in Somalia where the

Developing Africa: Economic Indicators, 1989-1991

	1989	1990	1991
GDP growth (at constant 1980 prices)	3.2	2.6	3.3
Agricultural output (growth in percentage)	1.9	0.8	2.5
Oil production (million tons)	291.0	324.3	339.4
Exports (billion dollars)	60.8	74.5	71.3
Imports (billion dollars)	67.2	75.6	75.4
Commodity price (100 = 1980)	63.1	74.6	61.8
Debt (billion dollars)	265.9	277.0	275.1

central authorities practically ceased to exist. In Zaire, widespread civil disorders hit the capital, Kinshasa and other important cities during the months of October and November bringing economic activity to a halt with considerable damage to plant and infrastructure. In other countries, such as Togo, Cameroon and the Central African Republic, pressure for political change took the form of strikes and stoppages which seriously affected the economy.

However, agriculture improved markedly in 1991 after the very poor crop of 1990 and, according to FAO, total output grew by as much as 2.5 per cent, after 0.8 per cent only in 1990. In the areas hit by drought in 1990, such as in North Africa and the Horn of Africa, recovery has been spectacular, with the expected 1991/92 cereal crop in the Sudan being as much as 3.8 million tons compared to 2 million only in 1990/91. Such a good result had a strong effect on the other sectors in the economy and, for the region as a whole, GDP growth is estimated at 3.3 per cent. But because of the recession in the industrialized economies, exports stagnated and the external account did not improve. The prices of commodities were at record lows, and huge stocks accumulated, particularly for commodities such as coffee and cocoa.

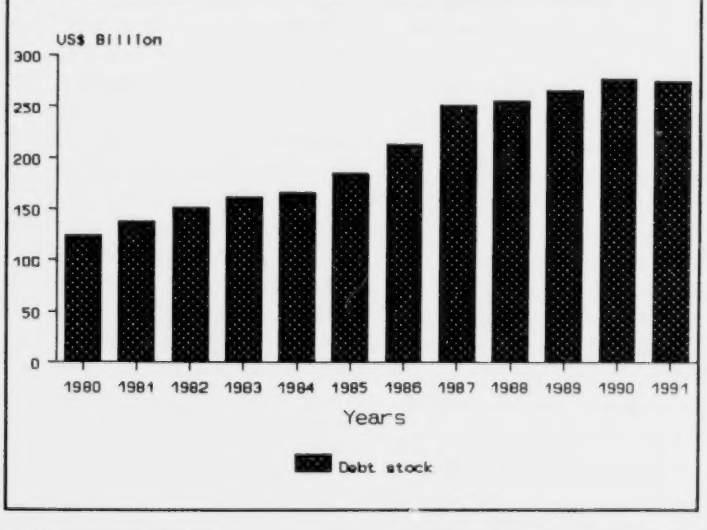
There was no significant progress on the debt issue in 1990-1991. The donor nations did not follow up on the initiative taken by France to cancel the debts of the poorest countries of the franc zone, and the proposals made in Trinidad by the then British Chancellor of the Exchequer failed to elicit positive response. The Dutch proposals made at the Paris Conference on Least Developed Countries were no more successful. The only country which obtained any substantial concessions was Egypt, but this was mainly in relation to the politics of the Persian Gulf crisis. Figure 2 shows the rate of growth of Africa's debt burden.

3. Prospects

The short-term prospects for the region are far from bright, and growth at around 3 per cent a year is expected in the early 1990s, barely enough to avoid a drop in per capita incomes. Clearly, considerable efforts are needed to bring back the region to a path of sustained development. The external efforts will include, fundamentally, the removal of debt constraints through new arrangements which would bring down debt service to manageable levels or cancel out debts altogether, and the preservation of free trade and access to markets by African countries.

Internally, the experience of the last three decades and the historical changes in the former European socialist countries all point to the fact that central planning has become obsolete as a development model. The key development issue is how to master and spread the technological knowledge and know-how necessary for putting to good use Africa's considerable resources. The opening up of African economies to each other and the creation of a vast African economic market is also a condition for development. The signing in Abuja by African Heads of State and Government in June 1991 of a treaty providing for such a common market is a milestone in that direction.

Figure 2



CHAPTER II

POLICY AND PROGRAMMATIC DECISIONS TAKEN BY:

POLICY ORGANS AND ADVISORY BODIES

During the period under review (1990-1991) ECA's principal decision-making organ, the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning and its subsidiary bodies met and adopted several legislative decisions having bearing on the work of the secretariat.

A. THE CONFERENCE OF MINISTERS OF THE COMMISSION

1. The twenty-fifth session of the Commission/sixteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning took place in Tripoli, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, from 15 to 19 May 1990. It adopted resolutions on the several major issues of its agenda, and a memorandum on the Report of the Review Team on the Structures, Organization and Operations of the MULPOCs.

In resolution 679 (XXV), entitled Improving information flows in the African region, the Conference recognized the need for information development and utilization in the region. It called for all parties concerned to take actions to safeguard the future of PADIS and particularly called on the Executive Secretary of ECA to explore regular budget funding of posts for PADIS.

The second decision was relative to the future of the African Institute for Economic Development and Planning (IDEP). In its decision, the Conference gave full backing to the programme and continuation of IDEP and called upon the United Nations General Assembly to approve and include four key posts for IDEP in the United Nations regular budget as recommended by ECOSOC resolution 1985/62 of July 1985. As a follow-up to this decision, ECA requested four posts for IDEP in its 1992-1993 programme budget. The General Assembly approved a one-time grant of $850,000 for the four posts requested.

The Conference decided to assess the progress of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD) based on resolution 698 (XXV) The final review and appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1886-1990 (UN-PAAERD). In this decision, the Conference requested the Executive Secretary of ECA to mount special multisectoral missions to all ECA member States to collect up-to-date data on the implementation of the programme.

A decision reinforcing the mandate of the MULPOCs was also taken [resolution 702 (XXV) Transforming and strengthening the Multinational Programming and Operational Centres (MULPOCs) of the Economic Commission for Africa]. Through this resolution, the Conference adopted the new mandate of the MULPOCs as proposed by the Review Team appointed by the Secretary-General to evaluate the effectiveness and functionaing of the MULPOCs. The Conference, in deciding to adopt the new mandate of the MULPOCs as proposed by the Review Team, requested additional resources for the effective operation of the MULPOCs. It also decided that for better coordination of their activities, the MULPOCs should report directly to the ECA Conference of Ministers through their Committees of Intergovernmental Experts. In its 1992-1993 budget submission, ECA requested eight posts for the MULPOCs. Of these, five were approved as follows: two P-5 posts to accommodate an agronomist for Niamey and a transport economist for Yaounde; two P-4 posts, a mining engineer for Lusaka and an agronomist for Tangier; and one P-3 post for an agronomist for Gisenyi.

Concerning the role of women in development the twenty-fifth session decided that the Abuja Declaration on the Participatory Development: The role of Women in Africa in the 1990s should be disseminated. The Executive Secretary of ECA was also directed to co-ordinate and monitor the implementation of the recommendations and present comprehensive reports thereon to the Conference of Ministers.

The twenty-fifth session directed that resolutions on IDEP, the MULPOCs and UN-PAAERD on which the above actions were taken should be followed through ECOSOC and the General Assembly.

2. The twenty-sixth session of the Commission/seventeenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers took place in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia from 9 to 13 May 1991. The theme of the meeting was Africa in the 1990s: Meeting the challenges.

The Conference of Ministers adopted resolutions encompassing the main items on the agenda and a memorandum to the Ad hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly on the Final Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 (UN-PAAERD).

It decided through resolution 708 (XXV1) (Acceleration of the economic integration process and strengthening of the MULPOCs) that African Governments, United Nations organizations and ECA in particular should embark on activities for facilitating the economic integration process in Africa as a means to achieve Africa's economic transformation, recovery and adjustment. It was with this above objective that the MULPOCs should be of help in specific areas within their subregions.

With reference to UNFPA's proposed new arrangements for funding agency support costs and providing technical support services to country programmes and projects through multidisciplinary teams, the Conference of Ministers adopted resolution 706 (XXV1) entitled Proposed United Nations Population Fund technical support teams in which it appealed to the Governing Council of UNDP to take into consideration the pre-eminence of the regional commissions in matters relating to regional cooperation and thereby resolve with UNFPA the problems arising from the proposed arrangements. The Conference further recommended that the proposed technical teams correspond to the existing ECA/MULPOC subregional structures in the interest of achieving proper coordination, effective harmonization of the population factors at the regional level and cost effectiveness. Finally, it called on its members who were also members of the UNDP Governing Council to discuss these recommendations at the Council level and to take up the matter with UNFPA.

By resolution 718 (XXV1), Revitalization of the mandate and operational framework of the regional commission for Africa, the Conference called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to launch a comprehensive process of review and updating of the legislative framework of the regional commissions, with a view to defining their present role, providing them with a new legislative framework and reviewing their funding mechanisms. It further called upon the Director-General for Development and International Cooperation to consider the convening of an ad hoc group meeting of high-level experts during the second half of 1991 to discuss the revision of the mandate of the regional commissions. The Conference also urged the agencies of the United Nations system and of the United Nations Secretariat involved in technical assistance to decentralize staff and establish joint units, sections and divisions within the secretariats of the regional commissions. Additionally, it appealed to the member States to give due consideration to the regional dimension in their development plans and to ensure that its multidisciplinary implications are addressed in the country programming exercises to be funded from national indicative planning figures. The establishment by the Executive Secretary of the Multidisciplinary Regional Advisory Teams (MRAG), a group of senior advisers designed to assist member States to attain the objectives of economic cooperation and integration through a multidisciplinary approach to self-reliant development and structural transformation, was also commended and endorsed.

Omnibus decisions were taken on the second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and the United Nations second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000). The decisions proclaimed and launched the two decade programmes. In relation to the IDDA II, it was decided that the Executive Secretary of the

Commission undertake, in cooperation with Secretary-General of the OAU and the Director-General of UNIDO, follow-up actions for promoting national, subregional and regional activities in support of the second Decade programme and submit a report on the implementation of resolution 709 (XXV1) United Nations Second Industrial Decade for Africa (1991-2000) at the seventeenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers. In the same spirit, the Ministers decided that the Executive Secretary of ECA report to the next Conference progress made in the implementation of the resolution 710 (XXV1) Second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa.

B. SUBSIDIARY BODIES

The sixth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers decided on an action plan entitled Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in Africa in the 1990s for statistical development in Africa.

The sixth meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment directed that the Executive Secretary of ECA prepare, in consultation with UNIDO, the OAU, UNDP, the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) and other relevant organizations, a regional project for the development of building materials industries in Africa within the programme for IDDA II for inclusion in the UNDP Fifth Programming Cycle (1992-1996).

At the fourth Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa, held from 25 to 27 March 1991, the Ministers decided that the ECA secretariat should conduct, in close cooperation with UNIDO and ILO, studies to revitalize small-scale and semi-industrial gold mining operations and to formulate recommendations for policy improvement.

The Conference also directed that ECA study the possibility of establishing an intergovernmental group or an association of experts on its actions and to report to the fifth Regional Conference.

The Ministers also decided that the bureau of the Regional Conference and the ECA secretariat should constitute a monitoring structure for the implementation of the Conference recommendations.

The eleventh meeting of the Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored Regional and Subregional Institutions met on 23 and 24 April 1991 and recommended that:

(a) An ad hoc committee be set up to look into ways and means of enhancing cooperation between ADB and the ECA-sponsored institutions. To this end, the Conference called upon ECA to coordinate jointly with ADB the activities of the ad hoc committee and to provide it with the necessary funds and secretariat support for its meetings,;

(b) The chief executives of the group of institutions in the socio-economic development, planning and management fields (ACARTSOD, ESAMI, IDEP, IFORD, RIPS and UNAFRI) should meet every six months; and

(c) The chief executives of the industrial development services institutions (AIHTTR, ARCEDEM, ARCT and ARSO) should cooperate in areas that would harmonize their activities.

The tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry decided that ECA should undertake an evaluation of the subregional and regional industrial development support institutions in order to strengthen those which were viable and secure the required financial and technical facilities to enable them to fulfil their mission. It also called on the ECA Conference of Ministers to adopt a plan of action to harmonize the activities of IDDA II and those of UNTACDA II.

The main outcome of the seventh meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development (IGCESTD) was to recommend the establishment of a Conference of African Ministers of Science and Technology for Development.

CHAPTER III

THE ECA PROGRAMME OF WORK 1990 - 1991

This chapter presents an assessment of the performance of the Economic Commission for Africa both in its regular budget work and as an executing agency for operational projects.

A. REGULAR BUDGET PROGRAMME

The activities under review fell into 15 programmes with major concentration on the implementation of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990.

Food and agriculture in Africa

During the biennium 1990-1991, the secretariat, in close collaboration with FAO, programmed a total of 102 outputs. These were implemented in their entirety along with 14 additional outputs. The main areas of thrust were (a) agricultural development policy, planning and programming; (b) agricultural production, institutions, services and expansion of food production; (c) agricultural marketing, institutions, services and facilities; and (d) integrated rural development. Figure 1 offers a picture of the outputs implemented in this sector.

Agricultural development policy, planning and programming had four emphases: (a) building up indigenous capabilities for agricultural planning and policies through, inter alia, improved statistical techniques, training possibilities and a sound identification and management of inter-country programmes or projects; (b) assessment of agricultural policy, planning and programming strategies from the viewpoint of the broad objectives embodied in the Lagos Plan of Action, UN-PAAERD and AAF-SAP; (c) conservation and development of forest and land resources which addressed global issues surrounding the conservation, rational exploitation and expansion of natural resources with particular attention to land and forest. Among the important issues touched on in this area were environmental protection, efficient utilization of energy emanating from forest resources and a pragmatic evaluation of investment programmes and projects; and (d) development of statistical services. Figure 2 shows the spread of activities.

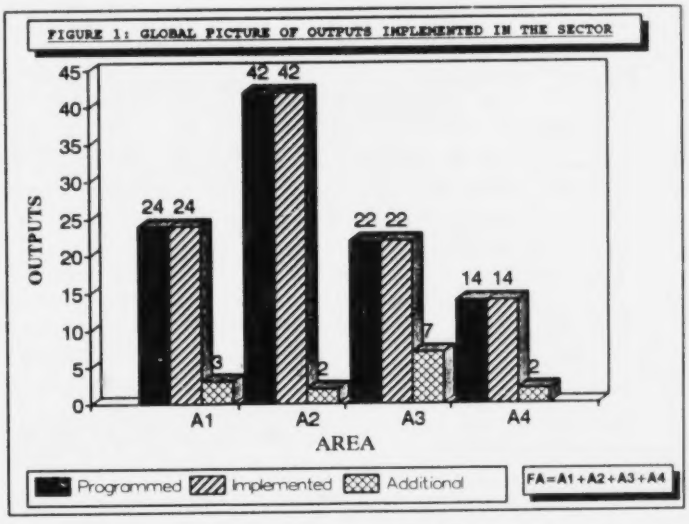
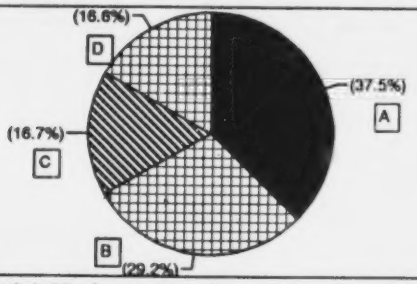
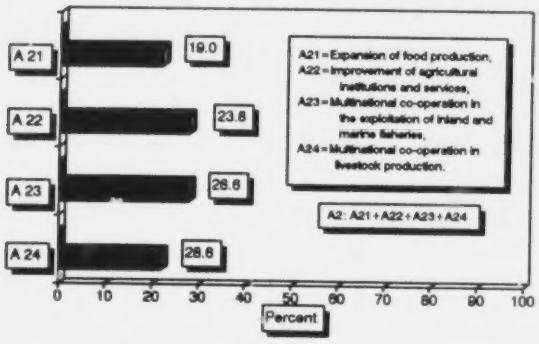


FIGURE : 2 DOMAINS OF OUTPUT EMPHASIS IN AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY, PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING (AREA 1).



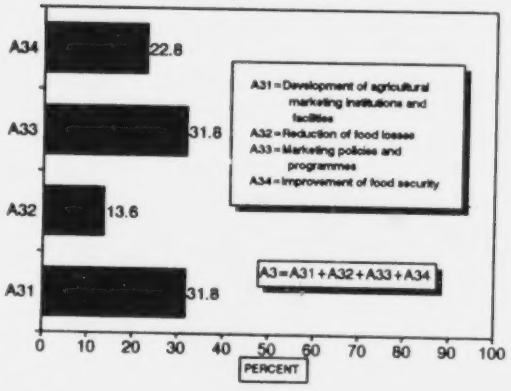
A : Capacity building for agricultural policies, planning and programming.
B : Assessment of agricultural policy, planning and programming strategies.
C : Conservation and development of forest and land resources.
D : Development of statistcal services.

FIGURE 3: MAJOR THRUSTS OF OUTPUTS IMPLEMENTED IN AREA 2 (%)


A 21
19.0
A 22
23.8
A 23
26.6
A 24
26.6
A21 = Expansion of food production,
A22 = Improvement of agricultural institutions and services,
A23 = Multinational co-operation in the exploitation of inland and marine fisheries,
A24 = Multinational co-operation in livestock production.
A2: A21 + A22 + A23 + A24
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100
Percent

In the area of agricultural production, institutions, services and expansion of food production, the emphasis was on expansion of food production, improvement of agricultural institutions and services, multinational cooperation in the exploitation of inland and marine fisheries and multinational cooperation in livestock production. Figure 3 delineates the major thrusts of the activities and outputs in this area.

FIGURE 4: ORIENTATIONS OF OUTPUTS IMPLEMENTED IN AREA 3(%)



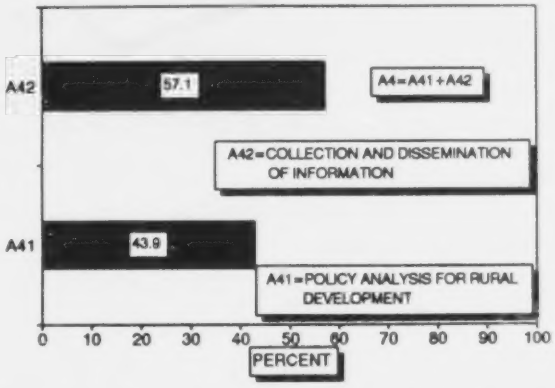
In the area of agricultural marketing, institutions, services and facilities, the principal objectives were the development of agricultural marketing institutions and services, reduction in food losses, marketing policies and programmes and improvement of food security. In order to realize these objectives, pronounced accent was placed on the harmonization and coordination of food security programmes and in increasing the effectiveness of marketing institutions as a vehicle for rendering food security strategies well-targeted and efficacious. Figure 4 portrays the orientations of the outputs implemented in this area.

The integrated rural development component of the programme was designed to facilitate the collection and dissemination of information on various aspects of rural

development and policy analysis for rural development. Among the range of issues covered by this component were participatory rural development, access of rural women to resources and services, organization of credit schemes, extension and agrarian transformation, rural development, and monitoring and evaluation. Figure 5 sketches the salient activities in which the outputs were implemented.

Figure 5

FIGURE 5: SALIENT ACTIVITIES IN WHICH OUTPUTS WERE IMPLEMENTED IN AREA 4



To this end, reports and publications were produced, of which a good portion were for direct delivery to member countries and interested institutions. The programme also organized seminars and workshops and provided member States with advisory services. Table 1 gives the spread of outputs.

Table 1. Types of output produced during the biennium 1990-91

	A1	A2	A3	A4	FA	% of total
Technical publications	7	12	3	10	32	33.3
Reports	16	8	12	2	38	39.6
MULPOCs						
ECA Conf. of Ministers Operational activities	1	2	1	2	6	6.3
- seminars or		9	6		15	15.6
- workshops						
- Advisory services		5			5	5.2
Grand total	24	36	22	14	96	100

The rate of programme performance attained was good. One of the reasons for the successful implementation was the solid support extended to experts undertaking field missions in the form of qualitative or quantitative information and logistical backup in the countries visited.

However, attempts made to improve the sector's performance were very often difficult. Resources to cover travel and logistical requirements were inadequate. As such, supplementary resources had to be mobilizsed, especially from FAO and from the donor community, to finance the implementation of operational activities such as seminars and workshops.

Marine affairs

The marine affairs programme addressed two major concerns: (a) development of capabilities (manpower, technology and institutions) for the exploration, exploitation and management of non-living resources of the sea; and (b) policies and legislation for resources of the sea.

In this context, ECA's activities included assistance to member States in the development of marine science and technology. The secretariat also provided assistance in the development of human resources capabilities and in the development of policies, strategies and legislation at national levels for marine resources exploration, exploitation and management.

The programme, in carrying out its responsibility, prepared a technical publication on modalities and legal aspects of joint ventures between developed and the developing countries of Africa for exploration, development and management of marine resources in Africa. Advisory services were also provided to a number of African member States on the implementation of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea.

ECA resource constraints did not permit the secretariat to better address the problems of marine development and management. There was no regular budget professional or

support personnel available to the subprogramme nor was there any budget for staff travel, harmonization and liaison activities. However, with the small amount of regular budget consultancy funds available to the programme, the secretariat was able to carry out limited activities.

Development issues and policies in Africa

This programme dealt with the development of planning, cooperation, coordination and information services at the national, subregional and regional levels. There were eight subprogrammes: (a) socio-economic analysis, planning and projections; (b) fiscal, monetary and financial issues at the national level; (c) least developed countries; (d) policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic cooperation; (e) education and training for development; (f) manpower and employment planning and policies; (g) central coordination and information exchange services; and (h) national and subregional information and documentation services.

The development issues and policies in Africa programme was organized in four parts: Socio-economic research policy and development, which carried out activities relating to (a), (b) and (c); economic cooperation and the MULPOCs, which carried out activities under (d); human resources development, which implemented activities under (e) and (f); and PADIS, which carried out activities under (g) and (h).

In the area of socio-economic analysis, planning and projections, activities consisted principally of the preparation of annual surveys of the economic and social conditions in the African region as a whole and an annual economic report on the region. The secretariat also undertook a set of activities relating to research on topical planning issues of particular interest to Africa: economic modelling and forecasting; the informal sector in selected African countries; grass-roots development in Africa; the impact of the Persian Gulf crisis on African countries; restructuring and planning of financial markets; and macro-economic management and planning. ECA also serviced the biennial meeting of African planners in 1990.

Activities covered were fiscal, monetary and financial issues at national level geared towards studies on measures required for developing a favourable management climate. The subprogramme issued publications on the role of financial instruments in economic policy and management in Africa and on the mobilization of personal savings. These publications were organized within the framework of overall planning of policies and development programmes. The subprogramme was however limited in its capacity to address the crucial issues of Africa's development due to the fact that there were no regular budget resources allocated for the provision of assistance to member States.

Activities in favour of the African least developed countries in 1990-1991 included the preparation of the annual survey of their economic and social conditions; progress reports on the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action; and an assessment of the outcome of the second United Nations Conference on LDCs on long-term development strategy in Africa. Studies on employment policies and agricultural pricing in the LDCs were also undertaken.

Operational activities consisted of assistance to African countries in development planning, including plan preparation and evaluation; modelling and forecasting; participation and preparation of reports to group meetings of particular interest to the African region; and advisory services relating to development policies and issues.

Overall, activities centred on improvements in the overall policy framework and the development priorities in the region.

Activities in the area of policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic co-operation were designed to (a) provide necessary assistance to member countries in dealing with the present economic crisis; (b) provide similar assistance to IGOs in charge of economic integration for strengthening them; and (c) develop economic and technical cooperation with other developing regions.

Most of the activities were geared towards the rationalization of economic integration efforts in the various subregions, notably through the harmonization of the activities of the IGOs. Significant progress has been achieved, especially in West Africa where the Authority of Heads of State and Government of ECOWAS adopted a resolution on the setting up of a single economic community in the subregion.

ECA also serviced, as member of the Joint OAU/ECA/ADB Secretariat, the process which led to the establishment of the African Economic Community whose treaty was signed on 3 June 1991 in Abuja, Nigeria. Subsequently, the joint secretariat prepared a programme for the strengthening of the subregional economic communities.

As regards TCDC activities, the secretariat formulated proposals aimed at more aggressiveness on the part of African countries and IGOs in the search for partnerships in the South. To this end, ECA and ADB established jointly a South-South Partnership Centre which is yet to be financed. Unfortunately, the biennium has not witnessed major initiatives in the field of TCDC. However, given the immense and insufficiently exploited potential of this type of cooperation, ECA will continue its efforts to raise the awareness of policy-makers at various levels.

The promotion and strengthening of subregional economic cooperation and integration which is carried out by the MULPOCs was of specific importance. The MULPOCs, under their new mandate adopted by the ECA Conference of Ministers in Tripoli in April 1990, reinforced their cooperative arrangements with the IGOs existing in their respective areas. They were also involved in the implementation of the multisectoral projects.

The first meetings of the Intergovernmental Committees of Experts provided the MULPOCs with the necessary guidance for their operations. In particular, the MULPOCs discussed with IGOs ways and means of harmonizing their activities.

The development of the operational activities of the MULPOCs was to a great deal hampered by the decrease in extrabudgetary resources provided to them. This situation has raised concern, but it is understandably related to the financial crisis facing most African countries. However, steps were taken on the basis of the recommendations of the report on the structure, organization and operations of the MULPOCs to make them more effective in delivering outputs to their member States.

The thrust of ECA's work in education and training for development and manpower employment, planning and policies was aimed at making education relevant to Africa's socio-economic needs and at making African countries appreciate the importance of human resources in socio-economic recovery and long-term development.

The subprogrammes addressed themselves to the following themes:

(a) Reorientation of formal and non-formal education policies, programmes and practices for socio-economic development;

(b) Development of training and career planning;

(c) Administration of grants and fellowships;

(d) Policies and strategies for human resources planning and programming for recovery and development;

(e) Policies and programmes for the enhancement of employment and productivity; and

(f) Institution building for cooperation, coordination and harmonization of human resources policies and programmes.

Publications were of particular importance in the delivery of the subprogramme activities. In this regard, the two subprogrammes published studies on trends and issues in African education; non-formal education and development; improving the quality of teaching and learning in institutions of higher learning, etc., to human resources development strategies for Africa's long-term development requirements; profiles in the development and utilization of human resources in Africa; reports to the Ministerial Follow-up Committee of Ten and to the Conference of Ministers on the status of human resources in Africa; policies for creating employment and raising incomes in the informal sector in Africa; and the impact of structural adjustment programmes on the capacity of African countries to effectively utilize their human resources.

Operational activities included servicing national and subregional training courses, seminars and workshops on formal and non-formal education; teaching and learning methods and techniques; and management of programmes of training and organizational development. All of these aimed at helping member States to plan and manage their formal and non-formal educational policies so as to improve the latter's effectiveness and thereby improve the skilled human resource base.

Workshops on employment planning and productivity enhancement aimed at improving the capabilities of member States to formulate and implement policies and programmes for improved human resources utilization. National training workshops on the analysis and formulation of human resources policies for recovery and sustained development were also undertaken with a view to sensitizing member States on the data requirements for human resources policies, elements of human resources policies, and the necessary institutional framework for human resources planning, development and utilization.

Problems faced in implementing the two subprogrammes included staff shortages brought about by recruitment problems; high demand by member States for workshops/seminars on the themes outlined above; and the lack of financial resources to enable staff to travel to member States to collect the data needed for technical outputs.

The activities of PADIS during the period under review fell under two subprogrammes: (a) central coordination and information exchange services; and (b) national and subregional information and documentation services. PADIS's work concentrated on data base development, production of technical materials, network building, providing user services, training, servicing of legislative and expert group meetings and providing advisory services and other forms of technical assistance.

During the period, emphasis was placed on production of technical publications and other materials through which most of PADIS' work is disseminated. PADIS' publications included issues of its newsletter on development information, issues of DEVINDEX-Africa, editions of the Directory of African Experts and the Directory of Development Institutions in Africa. The DEVINDEXes and the directories were the printed products of data bases maintained by PADIS, specifically PADDEV, RESINST and PADPRO. These data bases were also used for responses to specific queries from institutions and individuals, largely from the African region.

Data bases on social, economic, scientific and technical aspects of development in Africa, and on African experts in social, economic, scientific and technical fields of development in Africa continued to be maintained. These data bases have become increasingly important, first as the repository of ECA studies and reports and secondly, in promoting technical cooperation between African countries (TCAC). Additionally, a network was set up during the period making possible computer-mediated remote access to these data bases from member States, thereby increasing their utility for development planning.

Problems encountered in the implementation of the subprogramme centred on lack of resources. Although regular budget resources had been requested in the 1990-1991 programme budget, none were secured. The subprogramme was implemented entirely from extrabudgetary resources, which were available only for the first half of the biennium. It was only through special efforts on the part of the secretariat that resources were obtained, six months at a time, for the implementation of subprogramme activities.

Environment

In the biennium 1990-1991, ECA's programme on environment in Africa was aimed at strengthening environmentally sound and sustainable development in the region within the context of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development. Focus was directed to the development of environmental capabilities, including conservation of resources and pollution control.

Three areas of programme activities were emphasized: (a) development of environmental capabilities, including the development of manpower capabilities; (b) environmental assessment and management relating to the impact of the development and utilization of natural resources and pollution control; (c) promotion of environmental awareness.

The programme recorded the following accomplishments:

The African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) was made operational. The Director-General was installed in 1991, and immediately began the operation of the Centre by:

(a) Recruiting a small staff for administrative and management work;

(b) Ensuring secondment of national experts from member States, as well as cooperation arrangements

with various national and regional meteorological organizations;

(c) Establishing an information and communication centre within the premises offered by the host country;

(d) Negotiating and finalizing collaboration agreements with different institutions, including the Niger Basin Authority, the Centre européen de previsions météorologiques, AGRHMET, ECMWF, EUMET-SAT, OSS, UNEP/AMCEN;

(e) Formulating a five-year budget project for submission to major donors such as ADB, UNDP, IDB and EEC; and

(f) Constituting a group of African meteorologists who will be assigned to make adaptation and dissemination of the products from European centres to the climatic specifics of Africa.

With a view to fully preparing Africa for the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) to be held in June 1992, the following steps were taken:

(a) Establishment of a Task Force within the ECA secretariat to pool all the relevant in house expertise;

(b) Convening of a forum of eminent Africans to collect all the views and opinions for the benefit of countries;

(c) Involving subregional organizations, IGOs, NGOs and member countries;

(d) Ensuring the adoption of an African Common Position on Environment and Development to be put forward to UNCED through the holding of two regional ministerial conferences, in cooperation with other United Nations and intergovernmental organizations.

In the combat of desertification, advisory missions were rendered to a number of countries. A technical publication on the techniques of desertification control in selected African countries was prepared for dissemination.

For the promotion of environmental awareness, the ECA Environment Newsletter (EEN), published every four months, was circulated widely in the region and in the world; and a campaign of sensitization for the African Environment Year 1991 was undertaken in cooperation with the OAU.

In close cooperation with the OAU, ECA finalized instruments for the African Economic Community and the Bamako Convention to ban the dumping of hazardous wastes in African countries.

ECA also contributed to UNDP-organized workshops to help countries in obtaining funding from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for the implementation of national projects.

In addition to the above, the secretariat helped prepare for and service the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment. Resources both in manpower and funding are not commensurate with the volume of the task implemented. If such resources continue to be unavailable, some consolidation of the work programme will be necessary.

Human settlements

During the 1990-1991 biennium, ECA concentrated its efforts on the facilitation of regional and physical planning including infrastructural planning, institution building and development of the indigenous building construction sector.

Reports, technical publications and field operations provided assistance to the region on how to plan settlement programmes and development, and on the efficient development and utilization of resources.

Attention was given to the issues related to the implementation of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 in Africa. In this connection, a report was prepared on the trends and problems in the implementation of the Strategy in Africa. In addition, a technical publication providing guidelines on the formulation of an integrated national policy and programmes for facilitating the implementation of the Strategy was produced.

Special emphasis was placed on articulating mechanisms and measures for construction sector development and development of indigenous building materials. The secretariat,

through its technical publications, intimated appropriate mechanisms and financial arrangements for the promotion of small- scale building construction enterprises and investment opportunities for the development of an indigenous construction sector.

The secretariat also produced reports outlining measures for accelerating sustainable rural transformation in the African region and on appropriate technology for intervention in the provision of low-income shelter infrastructure and services in the rural areas.

Industrial development

During the biennium 1990-1991, the activities of the ECA secretariat focused primarily on: (a) the development and promotion of capabilities for the formulation of industrial policies and strategies; (b) the design of industrial programmes and projects aimed at creating national and multinational resources-based and core-engineering industries; (c) the promotion of technological and entrepreneurial capabilities; and (d) the building up of subregional and regional institutions for industrial development in the fields of technology, production, standardization and management. In this respect, ECA undertook a number of research studies and provided advisory services to member States with a view to developing and promoting capabilities for the formulation of industrial policies and strategies geared at improving the industrial environment. It also organized subregional workshops and seminars for government officials and individual entrepreneurs.

Overall, the work of the Commission was organized under (a) policy development, planning and institution building; (b) development of basic industries; (c) development of agro-based and forest-based industries; and (d) development of small-scale industries. These were implemented within the context of the preparation of the programme of the second IDDA.

The draft programme for the second IDDA was presented to and adopted by the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry (CAMI) jointly organized by ECA and UNIDO in cooperation with the Government of Senegal, and in collaboration with the OAU (Dakar, Senegal, from 25 to 31 July 1991)..

In the area of policy development, planning and institution building, the secretariat aimed at improving the capabilities of African Governments for policy formulation, implementation and planning of industrial development. It assisted African countries in ensuring the implementation of the objectives of the second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (IDDA) and other action programmes within the changing context of increasing economic difficulties. Particular attention was paid to multinational or subregional enterprises in basic subsectors of chemical, metal and engineering industries so as to take advantage of complementarity in terms of raw materials, pooling of financial resources, and the potential for integrating markets. ECA also actively promoted subregional and regional industrial cooperation in various development fields and provided technical support to regional institutions such as the African Regional Centre for Engineering Design and Manufacturing (ARCEDEM).

Technical reports addressed a number of industrial development issues in Africa in the 1980s and put particular emphasis on subregional industrial cooperation. In general, they highlighted problems which had hampered industrial development in the continent. They also proposed policy measures and orientations which, if implemented, would alleviate the situation.

A series of workshops was held, including one organized for middle-level managers and planners on industrial planning, data and policy formulation, from 25 to 27 November 1991 in Yaoundé, Cameroon. The main objective of the workshop was to provide participants with techniques, tools and skills for industrial planning and industrial policy formulation.

Work on development of basic industries was intended to promote the integrated development of the metallurgical, engineering and chemical industries in support to the agricultural sector. Meetings were organized, reports presented to subsidiary bodies and expert groups, technical publications developed and advisory services provided to member States and organizations.

Reports included: (a) one on the possibility of establishing an African regional network for agricultural chemicals and machinery which was presented to the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of in-

dustry; (b) two to the Council of Ministers of the Lusaka-based MULPOC on the potential for the manufacture of copper and steel products respectively; and (c) two to the Council of Ministers of the Niamey-based MULPOC on the potential for the development in West Africa of the manufacture of iron and steel products, and aluminium products respectively.

Several technical publications were prepared: (a) the assessment of trends in technological innovations in the production and use of pesticides and fertilizers in Africa; (b) guidelines on the manufacture of irrigation equipment, and guidelines on the manufacture of equipment for the processing of cereals, tubers and vegetable oils in Africa; (c) development of metallurgical support for the production of agricultural tools and equipment in North Africa; (d) guidelines on the manufacture of welded and seamless tubes and pipes; and (e) guidelines on the manufacture of special grade steels for engineering purposes.

The tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry approved the establishment of the network and called for a feasibility study of the project.

In the area of agro-based industries, four technical publications were prepared on: (a) adopting standards for composite flours; (b) selected technologies and equipment for processing maize tubers and palm oil; (c) a model prefeasibility study for a national composite flours programme; and (d) a trainers' manual on production and utilization of composite flours. All these documents were discussed at an ad hoc expert group meeting held in November 1991 in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. They were subsequently merged to form a technical handbook. Two reports to the Council of Ministers of the Yaoundé-based MULPOC on experience in Nigeria and Cameroon in industrial designs of improved small-scale palm oil extraction equipment, and on the transfer of Ivorian technology for processing cassava to countries in the subregion, respectively, were also completed during the 1990-1991 biennium.

Two important aspects in the development of small-scale industries were covered, namely (a) policies and institutions for small-scale industries; and (b) improving the capability of entrepreneurs of small-scale industries. Activities carried out by the secretariat during the biennium consequently focused on assisting African countries in the formulation of policies, strategies and supportive measures for the development and promotion of industrial entrepreneurial capabilities for small-scale industries.

Technical publications were prepared covering aspects such as: (a) the experiences of selected countries in the development and processing of local raw materials for medium- and small-scale industries; (b) the magnitude of the informal sector; (c) project profiles on institutional support for small-scale industries; (d) project profiles in metal working industries and medicinal plant processing for small-scale industries; (e) legal and administrative frameworks for setting up small-scale industrial enterprises; and (f) extension services for small-scale industries. The publications in general proposed a number of policy measures, promotional techniques and infrastructural arrangements to promote the growth of small-scale industrial enterprises in African countries. A report to the Council of Ministers of the Gisenyi-based MULPOC on investment promotion and mobilization of investment resources for small-scale industries was also prepared and submitted.

Within the framework of bilateral cooperation between the Government of India and ECA, a number of activities were undertaken to assist African Governments and individual entrepreneurs in policy and project development in the small-scale sector. In this respect, a workshop on the development of entrepreneurial capability for cottage and small-scale industries, with particular emphasis on the role of women in the promotion of industrial development was organized in Kampala, Uganda from 23 to 25 October 1991. Further, a study tour to India for African entrepreneurs was undertaken with the objective of acquainting African entrepreneurs and policy makers with the facilities extended by various organizations to small-scale industries in India and to expose them to inexpensive technologies for the manufacture of essential consumer and engineering products. Another workshop was carried out in the framework of the Indo-ECA project, and in cooperation with ADB and the Government of Côte d'Ivoire, on various issues on the development of small-scale industries. The workshop, inter alia, endorsed the establishment of a South-South partnership promotion centre under the joint sponsorship of ADB and ECA.

International trade and development finance in Africa

The secretariat's work in this area was organized under (a) domestic trade and finance; (b) intra-African trade; (c) trade with non-African countries; (d) international financial and monetary policies; and (e) trade information, marketing research and trade promotion.

There were two major foci, namely trade promotion and development and financial and monetary policies development. The thrust of the trade component was on the facilitation of trade within and outside the African region, while work on financial and monetary policies development placed emphasis on the creation of a favourable environment for financial and monetary stability.

Inputs were provided to the eleventh session of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade. That body also considered Strategies for the revitalization, recovery and growth of Africa's trade in the 1990s and beyond. Other activities carried out within the 1990-1991 biennium were geared towards enhancing the negotiating positions of African States at the eighth session of UNCTAD which took place in February 1992 in Cartagena, Colombia.

Work in the trade promotion and development areas resulted in reports, servicing of meetings, technical publications, workshops and advisory services, all of which were aimed at identifying obstacles to trade or enhancing trade facilitation and liberalization, particularly within the context of subregional economic groupings.

In the area of domestic trade development, the secretariat carried out a survey on the need for the integration of women in the modern business sector. In general, the survey established the significant contribution of women to domestic trade development and the need for providing women with support towards their fuller integration into the modern business sector.

Specific attention was put on the development of trade information as a medium for promoting intra-African trade and trade with non-African countries. In this regard, technical publications such as the African Trade Bulletin for businessmen, trade experts and chambers of commerce, and "FLASH", a newsletter on trade opportunities for business operators, were published. A report on the feasibility study on the establishment of an African regional trade information network was produced and presented to the Conference of African Ministers of Trade.

Activities undertaken on international financial and monetary policies also constituted inputs into the fourth session of the Conference of African Ministers of Finance. Deliberations at the Conference culminated in the adoption of a report along with the following three resolutions:

(a) The African debt crisis;

(b) The role of indigenous banking and financial institutions in the mobilization of financial resources for development; and

(c) The anticipated impact of new developments in the European Monetary System (EMS) on monetary and financial arrangements of African countries and on the necessity of accelerating monetary integration in Africa.

Transnational corporations in Africa

The thrust of ECA's work in transnational corporations (TNCs) was on research, the results of which were intended to provide a comprehensive information base to the member States of the Commission regarding the activities and the impact of TNCs on the African socio-economic development process.

During the period under review, research focused on UN-PAAERD, with particular emphasis on:

(a) The role of TNCs in African least developed countries;

(b) TNCs in the services sector in selected African countries;

(c) Development of an African information system on TNCs;

(d) Foreign direct investment and African development financing;

(e) The role of TNCs in the transfer of technology to African developing countries.

Natural resources in Africa

The problems addressed were lack of adequate indigenous capabilities for the ex-

ploration, exploitation, development and management of natural resources; lack of information on natural resources endowment of large and unexplored areas; and non-integration of natural resources development within national and multinational socio-economic development programmes and projects in African countries. These problems were organized under (a) mineral resources; (b) water resources; and (c) cartography and remote sensing.

In the area of mineral resources, the secretariat provided assistance to member States on policy development, development of legal and economic frameworks and on the development of technical and managerial expertise for mineral exploration and utilization.

In this context, technical publications were produced to enhance the utilization of mineral resources in the African region. These were: (a) Prospects for increasing the utilization of indigenous coal in the industrial, institutional and domestic sectors of developing Africa; (b) Development of lead and zinc resources in Africa; (c) Financing of mineral development projects in Africa during the 1980s; and (d) Directory of African Mineral Resources Development Experts.

In addition, the secretariat prepared several reports as inputs to the fourth Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa, held in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso in March 1991. The report contained various recommendations for implementation by African mineral industries.

With regard to operational activities, the secretariat organized a regional workshop on the contribution of the African non-fuel mineral sectors towards the region's economic advancement. Other operational activities undertaken included the provision of advisory services to the Governments of Chad and the Congo on prospects for enhancing trona production and strengthening the operation of the Central African Mineral Resources Development Centre (CAMRDC) respectively. Similarly, advisory services were provided to Liptako Gourma Authority on small-scale gold mining; the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre (ESMRDC) on the preparation of its medium term plan and programme budget; and the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) on the feasibility of establishing a West African Mineral Resources Development Centre (WAMRDC).

The biennial conference of ministers responsible for mineral resources development in the African region (with observers from such institutions as mining industries, labour unions, intergovernmental and international organizations) is increasingly becoming a popular event for the exchange of experiences and the formulation of appropriate mineral development policies in the continent. The role of the private sector in mineral development is now fully recognized and various cooperative arrangements among the countries are evolving in the sector of mineral resources development.

In the area of water resources, activities were carried out in (a) research and analysis of policy, planning and development strategy; (b) provision of advisory services; (c) organization and convening of intergovernmental regional meetings; and (d) promotion of information exchange.

The secretariat undertook a study on the progress in the implementation of the Mar del Plata Action Plan in Africa and strategies for the 1990s. From this, it was evident that the major responsibility for development of water resources rests with national governments, while the United Nations system of organizations, NGOs and the donor communities collaborate to support these efforts.

A study was prepared on non-conventional methods of developing new water sources, in particular the use of large-scale water transfer techniques from water-rich and less populated parts to those that are densely populated and resource-endowed but water-deficient areas.

A study conducted in the North African countries provided a strategy for conservation and rational use of water resources for Algeria, Egypt, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, the Sudan and Tunisia in the face of the rising demand for water to meet the social and economic development needs of their growing populations.

In the area of cartography and remote sensing, activities focused on:

(a) The development of institutional capability, programme coordination and promotion of international and regional

cooperation in cartography and remote sensing; and

(b) Development of a cartographic data base, and remote sensing and its applications.

Activities included: (a) reporting to the governing bodies of RECTAS, AOCRS and RCSSMRS on actions taken by the Commission regarding issues referred to it. Advice was also provided on financial policies and formulation of development plans; (b) advisory services to Kenya and to the Niger on appraisal of their national cartographic and remote sensing capabilities, covering requirements for manpower and skills development, equipment and infrastructural developments.

A seminar for African decision-makers was organized. The objective of this seminar was to sensitize the region on the use of remote sensing and Geographic Information Systems for resource development and management.

In respect to the second objective, the following outputs were produced: (a) compendium on cadastral regulations and land tenure policies, containing a synthesis of land policies in countries which contributed materials. It will form the working document for a subsequent study intended to bring out shortcomings in land law and cadastral regulations, and their suitability to support land information systems; (b) guidelines for the establishment of a common geodetic datum for Africa. These were aimed at the definition and adoption of a common datum as a reference frame in establishing a unified geodetic network and in the standardization of map specifications in Africa.

Energy and development in Africa

The thrust of ECA activities was aimed at assisting African member States in the development of indigenous energy resources and the formulation of energy policies aimed at extricating member States from the energy crisis.

ECA therefore emphasized (a) the integration of energy policies and planning into overall socio-economic planning; (b) the development of institutional arrangements in the energy sector at the national level; (c) studies of development of small oil, natural gas, coal and peat resources for local uses; (d) increasing the efficiency and reducing the wastage in the end uses of energy; and (e) promotion of the development of new and renewable sources of energy and cooperation in the energy sector.

Studies were undertaken, reports on energy development issues were produced and advisory and support services were provided.

A number of studies related to the formulation of energy policy and its integration into overall socio-economic development and economic growth policies were carried out. Among them were:

(a) A study on modalities of strengthening the institutional arrangements for management in the energy sector. This study was of particular importance considering the fact that this sector suffers, in African countries, from a weak and poorly coordinated institutional infrastructure; and

(b) A study on guidelines for small-scale development of oil, natural gas, coal and peat in Madagascar and Burundi. The broad objectives of these studies were to analyze availability of these conventional sources of energy and discuss the aspects of practical utilization of these resources. They summarized what is known about conventional resources in these selected countries, reviewed the history of exploration to date and assessed the prospects of resources development consistent with the countries overall energy development strategies.

Using three selected African member States (Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire) as a test case, the secretariat analyzed the problems surrounding the efficient use of energy and proposed actions and strategies for energy development and its optimal use.

A report on the economics of ethanol production and utilization in some Eastern and Southern African member States noted that ethanol utilization as a fuel blended with gasoline was being used on a significant scale in Malawi and Zimbabwe. Economic and financial conditions appeared to encourage increased production and expansion in the two countries. African countries interested in launching fuel ethanol programmes using

molasses as feedstock should, as a first step, visit the foreign technology suppliers and the plants in operation in Africa before a decision on the source and choice of technology is taken. They should ensure that arrangements with local petroleum markets are completed, and that legislation allowing blending of ethanol at levels of the ethanol plant output is issued prior to any investment.

A paper presented at the fifth session of the Intergovernmental Committee on the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NRSE) in New York from 26 March to 4 April 1990, stressed the importance of NRSE to the integrated rural development in Africa. The paper noted that the development of NRSE in rural Africa was a question of survival of the rural population. Unfortunately, the high expectations created during the Nairobi Conference in 1981 about the enormous potential of NRSE had not been fulfilled in Africa. Another paper of ECA on NRSE was submitted to the Intergovernmental Expert Group Meeting held in New York in August 1991. This paper assessed the implementation of the Nairobi Programme of Action in Africa in terms of the progress made with regard to specific measures, areas of priority, institutional and financial arrangements which have been done in Africa since the adoption of the NPA.

During the biennium, ECA continued to render support to the African Regional Centre for Solar Energy (ARCSE). Following discussions held with ECA, a special ad hoc committee was constituted to investigate the problems of the Centre.

Assistance to EGL (the energy affiliate of the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries, CEPGL) was rendered in the formulation of energy policies and strategies aimed at extricating member States from the energy crisis. The advisory service mission to EGL identified the most important energy problem facing the subregion (Burundi, Rwanda and Zaire) as the rationalization of the petroleum and petroleum products supply and distribution in the three countries. The current cost of supply and distribution of petroleum products in these countries was very high and could be reduced by purchasing them on the international market and in negotiating facilities for conveying them through the neighbouring countries. The terms of reference for the study on this rationalization of petroleum products supply and distribution were prepared and will be submitted to potential donors.

Advisory services were rendered to the ECOWAS secretariat in the preparation of the terms of reference of the UNDP-financed study on the development of hydropower resources and interconnection of electrical grids in West African subregion.

Population

During the biennium, the secretariat focused on three areas: (a) population policies and development planning; (b) demographic analysis in the context of economic and social development; and (c) regional training and research, as expressed in the Kilimanjaro Programme of Action for African Population and Self-reliant Development (KPA), Africa's Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER), 1986-1990 and the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UN-PAAERD), 1986-1990.

The secretariat presented a number of reports to the sixth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers (PSD), including: (a) evaluation of national experiences in ECA member States in the implementation of population programmes; (b) the relative roles of maternal and child health care and family planning programmes; (c) proximate determinants and socio-economic correlates in influencing fertility; and (d) evaluation of the age-sex data of recent African population censuses.

Three technical publications were also produced:

(a) Manual for the integration of population variables into development plans in African countries at the macro-level and in the agricultural sector. This manual provided a conceptual framework for integrating population factors in development planning (IPDP). IPDP was based on consideration of socio-economic and demographic interrelationships in the formulation of development policies and programmes. IPDP also involved incorporating demographic variables and projections as inputs to sectoral and regional planning;

(b) Statistical compendium on contraceptive prevalence and practice in African countries. The objective of the compendium was to establish a data base with available

statistical data on knowledge and practice of family planning covering as many countries as possible. This first edition covered the following countries: Burundi, Botswana, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Nigeria (Ondo State), Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zaire and Zimbabwe. Apart from the statistical data presented, a general overview and specific commentaries on each country were included in the publication;

(c) Guidelines on improving delivery and evaluation of population and family planning programmes in African countries. The guidelines reviewed various factors affecting the delivery and evaluation of population and family planning programmes and propose suggestions on how to improve the programmes. They stressed the need to treat population and family planning programmes as integral parts of socio-economic development planning and focus on the formulation of programmes and policies; involvement of men, women, youth and other communities in various aspects of programmes; reform of laws affecting programmes; access to family planning and quality services; management and financial support to the programmes; human resources requirements; infrastructure, material supplies and logistics arrangements; information, education and communication (IEC); approaches to delivery of family planning programmes; and evaluation.

Activities in the area of demographic analysis included:

(a) Life-table analysis of birth intervals with illustrative applications in selected African countries. This analysis illustrated the application of life-table techniques to the analysis of birth intervals, using data from national fertility surveys conducted in Cameroon, Kenya and Senegal, as part of the World Fertility Survey Programme;

(b) A review of fertility estimates in selected African countries. The analysis reviewed data sources and methods of estimating fertility indexes, and found that indirect techniques of estimation are still widely used in the majority of African countries because of incompleteness of vital statistics and the poor quality of data from censuses and surveys. The available evidence indicates that Africa stands out as a region with the highest fertility levels due to factors such as early and universal marriage and low use of efficient contraceptive methods;

(c) Mortality patterns, trends, differentiates and life-tables. The study covered five countries - Botswana, Malawi, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. It indicated that although mortality levels were higher in Malawi than in Zimbabwe or Botswana, male mortality was higher than that for females in all the countries. The study stressed the importance of promoting more knowledge about mortality levels, so as to include better health planning.

(d) Guidelines on evaluating the interrelationships among infant and child mortality, socio-economic factors and fertility in Africa. The guidelines covered 10 countries, selected from all the subregions of Africa, using data collected as part of the World Fertility Survey (WFS) and the Demographic Health Survey (DHS). The study utilized recent demographic methods and techniques of analysis, partly to encourage demographers and other researchers in analyzing linkages between mortality and fertility;

(e) Guidelines on the methods of evaluating the socio-economic and demographic consequences of refugees in African countries. The study presented guidelines for adapting evaluation techniques from the methodological literature of evaluation and migration, with reference to data collection and analysis of refugee movements.

Work on training and research was carried out through ECA's Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS) in Accra, Ghana. RIPS continued to offer training and research programmes leading to academic and professional degrees. Other training activities comprised seminars and workshops jointly organized with international agencies like the International Labour Organisation, UNESCO, and the Union for African Population Studies.

The training and research activities of the Institut de formation et de recherche démographiques (IFORD) comprised formal training courses in demographic studies. Additionally, seminars/workshops were organized in Yaounde and in Lilongwe on the analysis of data on schistosomiasis within the context of the project SCHISTO implemented by IFORD. The institute also offered advisory services to ECA member States in the areas of analysis of census data for the Congo; formulation of a survey on maternal mortality, frequency of births, sexually-transmitted diseases in Gabon; supervision of the second population census of Comoros; and the scientific

framework of a seminar/workshop on the analysis of census for the Central African Republic.

There was an increase in requests for advisory services on census-related activities. These services provided assistance in the evaluation/analysis/dissemination of results of census and surveys conducted.

The secretariat provided training and research assistance to the Regional Institute for Population Studies (RIPS), Ghana; Cairo Demographic Centre (CDC), Egypt; Demographic Training and Research Centre, Addis Ababa University, Ethiopia; Institute of Statistics and Applied Economics (ISAE), Makerere University, Uganda; Eastern Africa Statistical Training Centre (EASTC), Dar-es-Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania; Bureau of Statistics, Lesotho; and Central Statistical Offices (Swaziland and Zanzibar/Tanzania).

ECA and RIPS jointly prepared and made available to member States a workbook on demographic data evaluation and analysis. Workbooks based on training workshops held in Zanzibar and Zimbabwe were also prepared. A set of relevant software for micro-computers to facilitate the evaluation and analysis of data was prepared jointly with the Cairo Demographic Centre and made available to member States.

The POPIN-Africa project (RAF/88/P16) continued to serve as the focal point for the Division's activities in the area of information dissemination. The major activities undertaken included bibliographic and documentation; clearinghouse activities; publications on population issues; and building of information networks.

Public administration and finance in Africa

In the area of public financial management, it became evident during the economic crisis that weaknesses in budgetary and taxation policies, systems and administration gave rise in part to the heavy public debt and its attendant servicing burden and, therefore, public financial management should deal with new challenges of complex economic and social characteristics.

Activities were therefore aimed at (a) enhancing the management capacity of the public services for improved efficiency and productivity; (b) reforming public enterprises and other management organizations; (c) improvement in budgetary and financial management in government; and (d) reforming of taxation systems and policies and improvement in tax administration.

The secretariat produced and disseminated reports and technical publications on critical issues pertaining to personnel, public service ethics, motivation and productivity in the public services, critical skills for the formulation and implementation of economic development strategies and programmes, public enterprise reforms and privatization, improving the capacity of community development groups, public participation in development planning, public financial accountability, reforming government budgetary structures and the impact of government policies.

Advisory services were provided and seminars/training/workshops on some of the above issues were organized.

In terms of the impact on the development and human resources skills upgrading, indications were that operational activities consisting of training courses and workshops had much more impact on the participants than non-operational activities, especially technical publications.

During the biennium, ECA carried out three additional major activities in this area. These consisted of (a) Draft Memorandum by the ECA Conference of Ministers to the Ad hoc Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly on the Final Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of UN-PAAERD, 1986-1990; (b) draft report of the Secretary-General on the Final Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of UN-PAAERD, 1986-1990; and (c) substantive servicing of the Intergovernmental Group of Experts on the Review and Appraisal of the Implementation of UN-PAAERD, 1986-1990. The implementation of these additional activities contributed significantly to the formulation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and beyond.

The problems encountered during the biennium related to the inadequacy of financial resources to meet the demands of member States' institutions for operational activities in excess of those programmed. It is imperative to consider ways and means of emphasizing

operational activities in the 1992-1993 work programme.

Science and technology

During the period under review, the Commission focused on three areas: (a) promoting the development of the infrastructure for policies, machineries and capabilities for science and technology; (b) the development and effective utilization of scientific and technological manpower; and (c) the promotion of regional and interregional cooperation.

The secretariat convened and serviced the biennial meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development (IGCESTD) and the meetings of its working groups. Issues examined were: (a) the financing of science and technology at national level through specific funds for science and technology; (b) the implications and potentials for African countries of new materials technology; (c) endogenous capacity building in science and technology; (d) cultural prerequisites and the role of women in the application and development; and (e) environment and development. Recommendations were made on these issues, as well as a draft resolution for the setting up of a standing conference of African ministers of science and technology for development.

During the period, the secretariat also organized the following subregional meetings of the IGCESTD: (a) in Yaounde, Cameroon, for the Central African subregion in which the following projects were adopted: (i) workshop on harmonization of subregional science and technology policies in Central Africa; (ii) commercial feasibility study of research results in the field of pharmacopoeia in Central Africa; and (iii) study on the improvement of the structures and methods of stocking food in Central Africa; and (b) in Niamey, Niger in which a project on valorization of research findings in the area of agro-food in West Africa was adopted.

The secretariat published a report on Performance review of science and technology policy institutions in Ghana, Kenya, Nigeria and the United Republic of Tanzania, and similar studies were initiated in the Gambia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Madagascar. The findings and recommendations of these studies provided a basis for effecting improvements in the structures, functions and effectiveness of science and technology development machineries.

Seminars and workshops were organized. These focused on cultural prerequisites and the role of women in the application and development of science and technology in Africa, management of science and technology with special emphasis on new and emerging technologies and their application to development; formulation, appraisal and management of projects for food processing industry; and new and traditional materials for development. ECA presented lead papers articulating (a) approaches to the integration of modern science and technology into traditional African culture; (b) science and technology management in African countries: some tremendous challenges; (c) overview of science and technology policy in Africa; (d) the development of endogenous capacity in new materials technology in Africa; and (e) the impact of technological factors on African commodities and possible options.

Social development and humanitarian affairs in Africa

ECA's thrust was on the promotion of rural development policies and actions, assistance in designing social development programmes and services, and the integration of women in development.

Activities carried out in the area of integrated rural development were all directed towards making governments and related organizations aware of the need for consciously planning and programming actions that would improve rural settings. Activities performed centred on policy analysis and formulation of strategies towards rural development.

The secretariat carried out a number of activities to promote the participation and integration of the youth, disabled and aging persons in development. A report on the economic and social situation of urban youth was prepared and submitted to the Conference of African Ministers of Social Affairs. A study on the role and effectiveness of national youth organizations in mobilizing young people in development was completed.

As part of its efforts to promote the United Nations Decade of Disabled Persons, 1983-1992, the secretariat published two issues of the newsletter "Equal Time". In the field of aging, it completed a regional profile

on the aging situation in Africa, based on selected country studies.

In the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, the work of the sub-programme concentrated on studies and the provision of support to the United Nations African Institute for the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders (UNAFRI). In this connection, the following technical publications were completed:

(a) **The administration of juvenile justice in Ethiopia and Ghana**. The document analyzed the various programmes and facilities currently in operation in the two countries for the administration of justice;

(b) **A survey of national policies and measures in crime prevention and criminal justice**. The document focused on such issues as the role of the police, the judiciary and the community in the prevention of crime and the administration of criminal justice. It also discussed current policies and measures with regard to new forms of crime, alternative penal sanctions, capital punishment, prisons and the status of prisoners, as well as the impact of social, cultural and political changes;

(c) **The impact of crime on the economic and social development of African countries** drew on experiences from various African countries, analyzed the various forms of crime trends in criminality in the region, factors contributing to rising rates of crime in several African countries, and the economic and social costs of crime.

ECA continued its efforts to pursue negotiations with UNDP to obtain the necessary funding for the Institute. As a result, in April 1990, UNDP approved a total of $2 million to cover staff remuneration and several substantive activities. The forty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly further approved in December 1991 a grant of $180,000 for the Institute.

During 1990-1991, ATRCW addressed three areas of concern: (a) increasing the participation of women in development; (b) improving skills and opportunities for women, and (c) information network on women and development.

Activities carried out included work on planning, agriculture, domestic trade and women in scientific and technical professions. These were intended to strengthen the data base on women and to ensure that their concerns are taken into consideration in the development process, particularly in those sectors where women predominate.

One major output was the report on changing socio-economic conditions of women in Africa in the context on the Nairobi Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women. This report was the product of a detailed review of the status of women in various sectors and in various economic situations. The report revealed that greater efforts are required in the areas of higher and scientific education, access to resources and decision-making positions, employment opportunities and health facilities. The findings of the report culminated in the adoption of resolutions on women in development and on the improvement of the status of women in the ECA secretariat by the seventeenth meeting of the ECA Conference of Ministers.

In the area of improving skills and opportunities, the emphasis was on economic empowerment of African women. During the biennium, special attention was given to the strengthening of the entrepreneurial capabilities of women. In this regard, an expert group meeting proposed modalities for the establishment of a regional association of women entrepreneurs. The expert group also strongly recommended the establishment of a federation of African women entrepreneurs. The Centre is engaged in follow-up actions towards the creation of the federation. The participation of women in informal sector activities was also given special attention. To this effect, the Centre produced and disseminated guidelines for improving the role of African women in the informal sector.

In the third area of concern, information networks on women in development, the Centre produced and disseminated its usual bi-annual newsletter "ATRCW Update".

In the area of social policy, planning and institution building, studies were undertaken on the state of social development in Africa and the policy challenges for the 1990s. A

report was prepared on the assessment of the social development activities as reflected in the development plans of selected countries. A publication was produced evaluating the effectiveness of policy coordination and implementation by social sector institutions.

Statistics in Africa

In this area, ECA aimed at further development and improvement of statistical design, data collection, processing and analysis.

Advisory missions were carried out in the fields of statistical training, national accounts and basic economic statistics (including international trade statistics and industrial statistics), statistical data bases, household surveys, population censuses and civil registration systems and vital statistics collection.

Emphasis was put on training of national personnel to assist in building up self-reliance in the collection, processing and timely dissemination of socio-economic data required for development programme formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Thus, support was provided to centres participating in the Statistical Training Programme for Africa (STPA). In addition, regional/subregional seminars and workshops and national training courses were conducted in the various areas mentioned above.

One of the major achievements during the biennium was the formulation of the Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in Africa in the 1990s by the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, at its sixth session in January 1990. The Plan of Action was subsequently adopted by the twenty-fifth session of the Commission/sixteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning in May 1990. The ECA secretariat was requested to formulate detailed strategies for the implementation of the Plan of Action. Consequently, an intergovernmental working group meeting, held in July 1991 in Nairobi, Kenya, adopted a Strategy for the implementation of the Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in Africa in the 1990s. This Strategy was subsequently reviewed and endorsed by the seventh session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers, held in March 1992 in Addis Ababa.

Transport, communications and tourism

The secretariat concentrated on: (a) improving the efficiency of existing transport and communications infrastructures; (b) building the missing links; (c) conducting training activities and improving resource management; (d) developing direct linkages between transport and communication and trade, industry, agriculture and food production; and (e) preparing the programme of the second Transport and Communications Decade in Africa, 1991-2000.

In the area of general and multimodal transport, emphasis was given to the problems concerning harmonization, coordination and facilitation of transport as well as to human resources and institutional development. High priority was given to sensitizing African policymakers and freight forwarders on the importance of establishing multimodal transport operations. In this regard, the secretariat prepared and distributed to various African transport training institutions the document on guidelines on the establishment of international multimodal transport operations.

Advisory services and technical support were provided to member States mainly in areas dealing with strengthening of human resources management and development of containerization.

In the area of maritime transport, inland water transport and ports, technical advice was provided to member States on measures for the establishment of shipping companies and shippers, institutions, formulation of tarification policies for maritime transport, improvement of cargo-handling operations and management.

The secretariat provided advisory services to: (a) Cameroon, on the establishment of a maritime transport data bank; and (b) the Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa on formulation of long- and short-term work programmes and establishment of data bank for member ports.

In the area of land transport, the secretariat addressed the need for the removal of physical and non-physical barriers to the movement of international road traffic along the transit-transport corridor. In this regard, studies on the economic appraisal of some of the substandard sections of the trans-African

highways and the harmonization of transit charges were undertaken. The revitalization of the Trans-African Highways Bureau was also a major issue addressed by the secretariat.

In the railways subsector, priority was given to the development of modern methods of management and operations with the view to increasing the efficiency of railway transport. Particular attention was paid to the issues of repair and maintenance of railway tracks and rolling stock. Advisory services were provided to the Union of African Railways in preparation of the sectoral strategy for the second UNTACDA.

In the air transport subsector, the activities of the secretariat aimed at the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Declaration and concentrated on increasing the operational efficiency of African airlines. A number of reports and technical publications dealing with the issue were published and disseminated. These publications covered issues such as improvement of airlines management, development of airlines services, analysis of capacities and operation of African airlines. Assistance was also provided to member States in the implementation of an inter-country project, derived from the Yamoussoukro Declaration.

Activities of the tourism subsector focused on the promotion of African tourism and definition of national and regional policies in this field. The emphases were on development of plans and programmes of intra-African cooperation, building up the infrastructure, development of human resources and development of tourism circuits. The secretariat participated in celebrations for the Year of African Tourism (1991), during which it promoted the ideas of African tourism development through technical publications and reports to meetings of regional and international organizations dealing with tourism.

In the area of communications, the secretariat concentrated its efforts on providing assistance to African countries in the formulation of policies which would guide and sustain the sector's development. In the telecommunications subsector, activities were aimed at the implementation of the ongoing Pan-African Telecommunications Network (PANAFTEL) which covers the terrestrial telecommunications of the whole continent. Technical publications and reports dealt with the need to develop strategies for telecommunications development, utilization of the Pan-African Telecommunications Network and development and utilization of human resources.

In the field of satellite communications, priority was given to development of the Regional African Satellite Communications System (RASCOM) project, which is intended to supplement the terrestrial network developed under the PANAFTEL programme. The feasibility study on RASCOM was completed in 1991 and the secretariat, as a member of the executive committee for the project, convened a Special Conference of African Ministers of Telecommunications to give the directives for the follow-up. The Conference decided that a dedicated satellite system was a viable option for Africa, and proposed measures for achieving this objective.

The postal subsector placed emphasis on development of modern services such as Electronic Mail Service (EMS). The technical publications proposed measures for solving the problems of postal administrations in land-locked countries and made recommendations on ways and means of improving postal services in Africa.

On a secretariat-wide basis, the programme performance at output level for the biennium 1990-1991 was satisfactory compared to 1988-1989. The rate of implementation of outputs programmed for 1990-1991 was 91 per cent compared to 88 per cent in 1988-1989. (An overall programme performance analysis is provided in Figures 6 and 7).

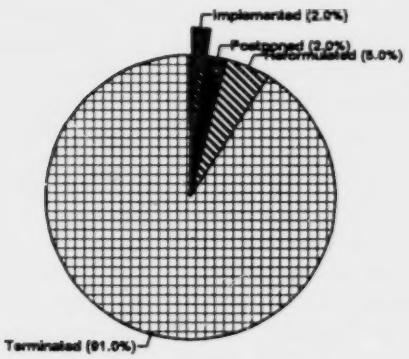
Figure 6

Comparison of Programme Performance

for the Biennia 1988-89 and 1990-91

Figure 7

Programme Performance at Output Level
Programme Budget 1990-1991



B: ACTIVITIES OF ECA AS AN EXECUTING AGENCY

As an executing agency, the main objective of the Commission was to assist its member States to achieve higher levels of economic cooperation and regional integration and to promote action for social and economic development in the region. These programmes and projects were designed to respond effectively and positively to the strategies and priorities for African development. In this regard, issues crucial to the development of the region were environment protection, natural resources development, agricultural development with emphasis on food production and food security, economic cooperation and integration, transport and telecommunications, trade and industrial development including activities to promote the effective involvement of women in development.

PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

In the area of natural resources development and environmental protection, the major objective of ECA was to improve the capacities of member States to effectively manage the abundant natural resources of the region. To this effect, the secretariat gave its fullest support to the strengthening of the activities of regional technical institutions. The most important of these were the Eastern and Southern African Mineral Resources Development Centre, the African Institute for Higher Technical Training and Research and the Regional Centre for Training in Aerial Surveys. Efforts were also made to establish an inventory of mineral resources in Africa.

Projects in the field of agriculture and rural development were designed to tackle problems of desertification, and drought and famine. Accordingly, ECA regional projects were designed to lessen the impact of these natural disasters and to guarantee the continuous availability of adequate food and other agricultural products to the people of the region. The improvement of food security through effective pest control and the reduction of food losses, particularly post-harvest food losses, featured prominently among ECA's projects in agriculture. Agricultural development projects also gave special attention to research programmes aimed at producing drought-resistant seed crops such as sorghum, millet and maize.

The area of economic cooperation and regional integration has received much attention from the member States during the past few years. The secretariat's focus has been to encourage coordinated development in the region and to help achieve sustainable economic growth. Projects in support of economic cooperation and integration among member States were executed jointly with subregional institutions such as ECOWAS, UDEAC, ECCAS and PTA.

Another important area to which the secretariat paid special attention was the transport and communications sector. The importance of improved transportation systems and easier communication facilities in the development of industry and trade cannot be over-emphasized. ECA assumed the lead role in the implementation of the United Nations Transport and Communication Decade in Africa. A series of projects to promote the construction of a number of African highways was developed and implemented successfully.

Furthermore, the secretariat also executed a number of projects intended to enhance the role played by the informal sector in the economic development of the region. The main thrust of these projects was to increase income from self-employment and the eventual reduction of mass poverty.

In the area of women in development, the major objective of projects was to facilitate the active participation of women in economic activities in both the formal and informal sectors. The project on increasing women's access to credit through training in management and credit techniques aimed at improving the access of women to financial resources and providing support services for entrepreneurship development. The output of this particular project was the issuing of such publications as the guide for the promotion and development of African women entrepreneurship and their access to credit, and the handbook on accessing women to credit - an integrated approach.

Other projects worth mentioning are improving the role of African women in the informal sector - production and management, and research on women's productive activities in the informal sector and agro-industries in the Eastern and Southern African subregion. The first project aimed at influencing policies and policy-makers on actions required for promoting women's informal sector activities. The second project studied selected country situations and proposed measures for strengthening their participation in the sector.

Equally important in the development of the African continent was the area of industrial development and trade. Projects executed by the secretariat focused on:

(a) Training programmes to promote entrepreneurial capacity building in both the formal and informal sectors; and

(b) The promotion of institutional development to stimulate industrial development including improvement in standards and quality control.

In the industrial sector, the secretariat played a leading role in the implementation of projects designed to support the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. A series of workshops and training programmes was undertaken for the development of capacities for industrial planning and management as well as to promote entrepreneurship among the indigenous population.

Table II below gives the range of projects executed by ECA over the biennium by sector and/or area of activity.

TABLE II. DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY SECTOR

SECTOR/AREA OF ACTIVITY	STATUS				
	On-going	Terminating	Pipeline	Total for the Biennium	%
1. Natural Resources & Environment	11	8	6	25	15.2
2. Economic Integration	16	1	2	19	11.5
3. Transport, Communication &Tourism	5	6	3	14	8.5
4. Industry	6	4	3	13	7.9
5. Agriculture & Rural Development	2	8	4	14	8.5
6. Women in Development	6	6	3	15	9.1
7. Public Administration & Social Development	7	4	2	13	7.9
8. Population	10	-	2	12	7.3
9. Socio-Economic Research and Planning	6	2	2	10	6.1
10. Statistical Development	6	1	-	7	4.2
11.Development and Information System	5	2	-	7	4.2
12. Trade	2	2	2	6	3.6
13. Internal Capacity Building	4	3	3	10	6.1

CHAPTER IV

ECA'S COOPERATION WITH:

I. United Nations organs and specialized agencies

Cooperation with United Nations organs and specialized agencies serves to emphasize the distinctive and complementary roles of the various United Nations institutions working to support Africa's development. Similarly, steps were also taken during the biennium to strengthen collaboration and the channels of communication between the Bretton Woods institutions and the ECA secretariat.

Collaboration was mostly in the areas of exchange of data, information and publications; participation in joint organization of seminars, workshops, consultative meetings and conferences; operational activities; and joint membership of steering/sponsoring committees for the supervision of the execution of projects and programmes. The cooperation involved can be better appreciated from the major activities listed below:

Economic cooperation and integration

ECA has mainly interacted with specialized agencies. After being appointed executing agency for three UNDP-funded multisectoral projects, ECA has signed Interagency Letters of Agreement for subcontracting some components of the projects to FAO, UNIDO, ITU, UNEP, UNCTAD and ITC. The financial resources made available to the three projects amount to $7,883,084, excluding the preparatory assistance. The recipient organizations are the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the Central African Customs and Economic Union (UDEAC). All parties concerned are committed to the multisectoral approach as the best way for the subregional economic groupings to implement programmes capable of launching a genuine economic integration process.

Development issues and policies

During the biennium, ECA participated in meetings of the Steering Committee on Social Dimensions of Adjustment in connection with a project sponsored by UNDP/World Bank/ADB; the WHO/AFRO African Advisory Committee on Health Development within ECA/WHO technical collaboration; UNDP round-tables on some African least developed and land-locked and island countries; and workshops on the link modelling project being implemented by DIESA. The secretariat also contributed write-ups on Africa as inputs into the publications of the United Nations Commission on Social Development in Vienna, and the World Economic Survey and other publications of DIESA.

ECA also cooperated with other United Nations specialized agencies such as UNESCO and ILO. The cooperation with UNESCO revolved around educational issues and the Conference of Ministers of Economic Planning and Education (MINEAF). With ILO, the cooperation centred on employment issues in Africa and how the informal sector could be strengthened to promote productive self-employment.

ECA has worked with UNESCO's Communications Programme on the development of joint programmes on behalf of development information in Africa and with the Advisory Council for the Coordination of Information Systems, a subsidiary body of the ACC, to promote widespread access to data bases of the United Nations system. It has exchanged data bases with FAO, ILO, UNIDO and DIESA.

ECA information services have implemented operational projects for the enhancement of information capabilities of member States funded by UNDP (both its Regional Bureau for Africa and its Regional Bureau for Arab States and European Programmes), and the International Development Research Centre, in cooperation with the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Public administration and finance

ECA initiated and successfully concluded negotiations with UNDP for funds worth $1.6 million for a project entitled Special Action Programme in Administration and Management (SAPAM) in Africa. This project needs to be rephased to include activities on the effective mobilization and utilization of resources through effective financial management, taxation systems and practices. The secretariat is continuing with efforts to ensure that funding for the SAPAM project will continue beyond the 1990-1991 biennium.

The secretariat, in collaboration with other United Nations agencies, NGOs and multilateral donors, serviced the International Conference on Popular Participation in the Recovery and Development Process in Africa. This Conference resulted in the adoption of the African Charter for Popular Participation in Development and Transformation (Arusha 1990). There is need to consolidate the implementation of the Arusha Charter in order to strengthen the ECA-NGOs partnership that has been created within the Arusha Conference framework.

Transport, communications and tourism

In general, there was a wide-scale cooperative effort between ECA and the above referred organizations in developing transport, communications and tourism in Africa.

In the field of general and multimodal transport, ECA cooperated with NGOs through participation in the subregional symposium on transit traffic in East/Central Africa, organized with the Northern Transport Corridor Authority.

In the roads and road transport subsector, ECA contributed to the reactivating of the single Bureau of the Trans-African Highways. An important contribution of ECA to the nineteenth World Road Congress held in Morocco in September 1991 was the strengthening of relations with the Permanent International Association of Road Congresses.

In the field of railways, the secretariat cooperated with the World Bank in the organization of workshops on human resources management.

In the field of water transport, cooperation with the African port management associations was realized through the contribution of ECA to their meetings, participation in the sixth African port symposium and provision of advisory services to the Port Management Association of Eastern and Southern Africa.

The tourism sector established close cooperation with the OAU and subregional African organizations in a joint bid to develop tourism in Africa.

In the field of communications (telecommunications, satellite communications and postal services) various agencies continued to contribute to implementation of the PANAFTEL and RASCOM projects.

ITU and PATU cooperated in the organization of a seminar on telecommunications for English-speaking African countries. At the request of the Union of African Railways, a study on telecommunications and signalling on African railways was undertaken.

ECA prepared and presented a report to the Pan-African Postal Union conference in 1991.

Practically all concerned African NGOs and United Nations specialized agencies were actively involved in cooperation with ECA through joint preparation of the programme of the second UNTACDA.

Along the line of cooperation with donors, the main efforts of ECA were aimed at securing resources for implementation of the programme and projects of the second UNTACDA. Essential projects in the transport and communications sector, both ongoing and planned, are to be included in the programme of the second Decade.

UNDP remained the main source of financing of the operational projects of the Division. It should be also noted that in addition to financing projects, some donors played an active role in cooperating with ECA through execution of projects (such as UNDP and the World Bank).

It should also be noted that in the transport/communications sector, the Eastern European donors practically stopped their assistance, which was earlier provided through the organization in Eastern Europe of seminars

and meetings for African countries and was normally funded in local non-convertible currencies.

Integration of women in development

The secretariat had joint activities with ILO, INSTRAW and UNSO. In addition, ECA took part in meetings of other United Nations organs and agencies related to its work programme. This was the case for the expert meeting on refugees and displaced women and children, held in Vienna, in July 1990; women in informal sector, held in Rome in March 1991; the expert meeting on women and violence, held in Vienna in October 1991; the seminar on the integration of women in development, also held in Vienna from 9 to 11 December 1991; and the ad hoc interagency meetings on women, organized by the United Nations Division for the Advancement of Women every year immediately after the Commission on the Status of Women.

During the biennium, there was a third Inter-Agency Consultation on preparations for the fourth World Conference on Women, which took place in Vienna on 12 and 13 December 1991, immediately after the seminar on integration of women in development held in Vienna, on 10-11 December 1991. Both the seminar and the consultation made preparations for the World Conference at national, regional and international levels. They stressed the importance of coordination that would be mutually reinforcing, and the need to form national committees composed of indigenous people, academics and graduates from previous World Conferences for preparations at the national level.

Food and agriculture

FAO's collaboration with ECA goes back to 1958 when the first memorandum of understanding was signed between the heads of the two institutions. Since then, FAO's contribution in terms of resources (human and financial) has been steadily increasing. At present, FAO not only allocates sufficient resources to implement its part of the programme, but it also supplements the shortfall in ECA contributions thus enabling the Division to implement its programme in its entirety. This very close collaboration between the two organizations in the realm of agricultural development in Africa has been an exemplary model[1]

In addition, an agreement of cooperation and collaboration between JEFAD and the World Bank to jointly organize and finance a series of seminars on agriculture and rural development in sub-Saharan Africa has been signed in 1990. Three senior policy seminars on incentives for agricultural growth in Southern and Eastern Africa have since been organized. Over and above this, FAO has for a long time subsidized the joint activities by granting funds for temporary assistance other than funding mission travel for ECA staff and for consultants. Regrettably, this type of funding is to be discontinued due to financial difficulties facing the institution.

Statistics

In the field of statistics, ECA endeavoured to strengthen its cooperation with United Nations organs and specialized agencies. In particular, the ECA secretariat participated in meetings of the United Nations Statistical Commission and the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities which are responsible for the coordination of statistical programmes in the United Nations family. ECA has also involved various United Nations and other agencies in the different stages of implementation of the Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in Africa in the 1990s and it will continue to do so. These include among others FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, United Nations Statistical Office, WHO and the World Bank.

The ECA secretariat was actively involved in the work of the social dimensions of adjustment (SDA) project, sponsored by the World Bank, ADB and UNDP, particularly through the SDA Steering Committee, the SDA Sub-Committee on Statistical Activities and the SDA Sub-Committee on Training. ECA's role was to ensure that the activities undertaken under this project are for the full benefit of the countries of the African region.

In addition, ECA executed with the World Bank a project on data collection related to development programmes and aid flows in

1 ECA advisory services: The challenge for the 1990s (E/ECA/CM.17/26).

Africa, and organized jointly with the United Nations Statistical Office and ILO a workshop on economic activity topics in a population census held in Cotonou, Benin, in December 1991. This was carried out under the Census Training Programme in Sub-Saharan Africa financed by the Government of Canada/UNFPA. Also, a training seminar on international trade statistics was organized by ECA in Addis Ababa in November/December 1990, with financial support of the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation (CFTC) and technical support from the United Nations Statistical Office and the Statistical Office of the European Communities (EUROSTAT).

For a number of years, ILO has attached a regional adviser in household surveys to ECA. This arrangement continues to be successful and cost-effective.

Industrial development

In the area of industrial development, the secretariat intensified its cooperation with UNIDO. The two organizations jointly organized several activities during the biennium, including the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry.

During the biennium, ECA also collaborated with UNIDO and the OAU in the preparation and adoption of the programme for the second IDDA. A joint committee of the ECA/OAU/UNIDO secretariat was established to follow up on activities of the second Decade. UNIDO also contributed financially to the funding of activities undertaken by ECA.

International trade and development finance in Africa

The secretariat was actively involved with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in the preparation of the eighth session of UNCTAD.

The objective of the secretariat to expand and develop new trading relationships and trading environment for Africa was pursued through cooperation with the International Trade Centre, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT). Through these efforts, ECA negotiated an African position on critical trading issues.

Population in Africa

As in the past, UNFPA provided a significant portion of the resources needed for the implementation of the work programme of the secretariat in the area of population. Through its funding of regional advisory posts, ECA was able to provide technical and advisory services on various population issues and problems to member States. Similarly, UNFPA's support to regional institutions enhanced their work in the areas of training and research. During the biennium, UNFPA also continued its funding for the implementation of some projects in the area of population information packaging and dissemination executed by ECA.

However, following the adoption of resolution 91/37 by the UNFPA Governing Council in 1991, UNFPA set up new arrangements for funding agency support costs and providing technical support services to country programmes and projects through multidisciplinary teams. This decision placed operational constraints on the regional commissions, which have been discussing with UNFPA a mutually agreed position on the arrangement and other issues.

II. Multilateral and bilateral agencies, donor organizations, IGOs and NGOs

During the period under review, ECA had numerous projects under implementation that were funded by both multilateral and bilateral agencies. The major partners in this effort were Belgium, Canada, France, India, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden, and the Carnegie and the Ford Foundations, and the International Committee on Migration who provided both technical assistance and financial support. France has placed emphasis on providing technical assistance in form of specialized personnel. Figure 1 gives details of the actual levels of contribution made by each donor. Figure 2 provides the level of contribution in dollar terms.

ECA maintained regular contacts with the OAU and ADB and cooperated in a wide range of activities. The depth of the cooperation is reflected in moves towards the establishment of the Joint ECA/OAU/ADB Secretariat by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU. The chief execu-

tives of the three organizations held regular meetings with the purpose of harmonizing their views on various matters of interest to Africa.

Consultation and joint working sessions were held with ADB on the preparation of the second United Nations Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and the United Nations Second Industrial Development Decade for Africa (1991-2000). ADB and ECA jointly carried out a project on industrial development funded by the Indian Government. ECA continued to participate in meetings and activities of ADB.

ECA worked in close collaboration with the OAU in the drawing up of the treaty leading to the establishment of the African Economic Community. In 1991, ECA and the OAU were instrumental in organizing the Conference on Security, Stability, Development and Cooperation in Africa.

During the period under review, ECA also developed and maintained relationships with international and regional NGOs in management and operation of development activities in the region. For example, it participated in the training sessions of diplomats organized by the Commonwealth Secretariat.

Consultations required to improve cooperation and coordination among United Nations organizations operating in Africa will therefore in future concern themselves with key issues such as:

(a) Identification of areas of common interest which have potential for joint action;

(b) Development of suitable modalities for joint operations; and

(c) Establishment of clear lines of communication for coordination purposes.

Figure 1

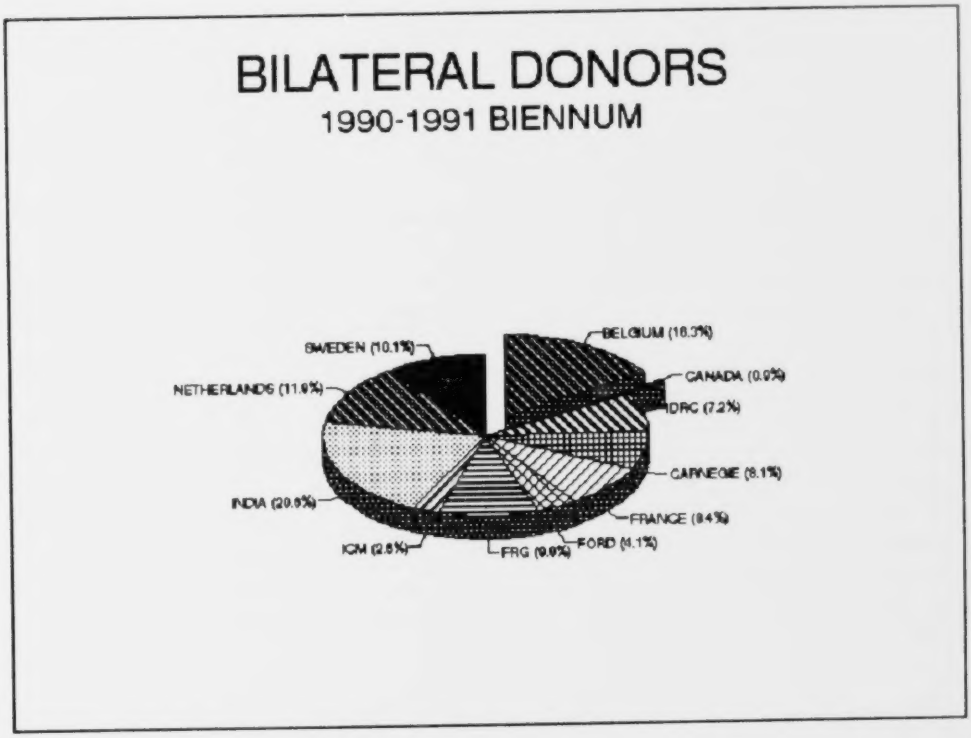


Figure 2

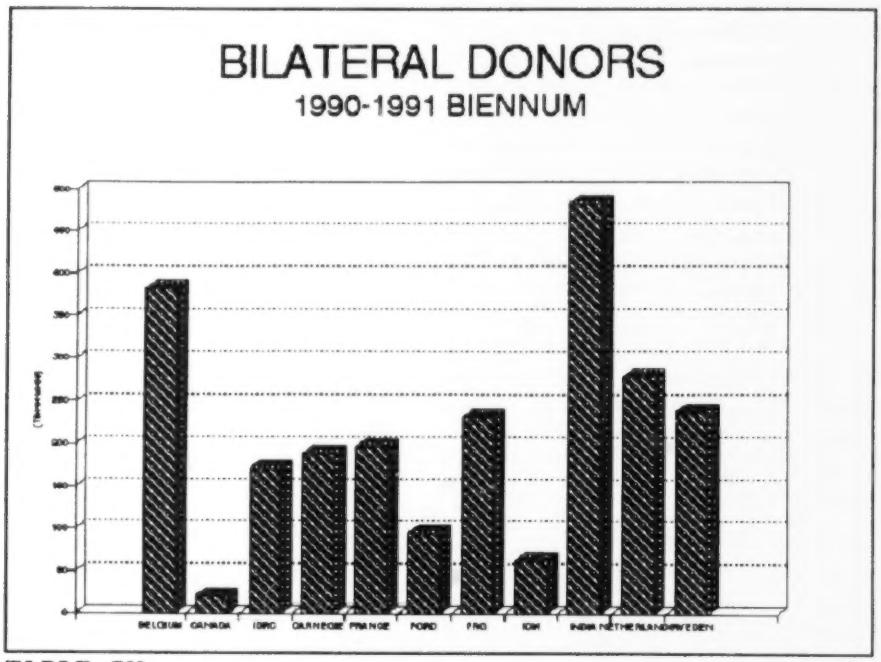


TABLE IV

CHAPTER V

RESOURCES ADMINISTERED BY ECA

1. Introduction

The financial resources available for carrying out those activities are discussed in this chapter, with particular reference to the sources of those resources and their allocation by programme.

Basically, the resources available to the Commission and its secretariat are derived from two sources, regular budget and extrabudgetary. The regular budget resources are voted by the United Nations General Assembly on the basis of the activities proposed by the Secretary-General to be carried out in the biennium. Resources depend on the importance which member States attach to those activities. The proposals of the Secretary-General for ECA are based on those made by the Executive Secretary of the Commission, in consultation with member States through the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning.

Extrabudgetary resources are those which the secretariat negotiates with bilateral donors and multilateral agencies, including the specialized agencies of the United Nations system. They are organized under special funds such as trust funds, for the purpose of implementing specific activities in which such donors show interest. While the General Assembly is interested in the source and amount of such funds (because of their influence on the work programme funded for the regular budget), the determination of the amount of the funds and the conditions for their use are matters of negotiation between the donors, recipient member States and the secretariat of the Commission.

Another distinction also made between regular budget and extrabudgetary resources is that regular budget resources are meant to be used for the implementation of "substantive activities", that is, organization of the legislative organs meetings, conducting research including data collection and analysis, preparation of reports and publication of technical documents. Extrabudgetary resources are meant for the implementation of technical assistance and operational activities designed to benefit member States directly, such as formulation and implementation of investment projects, organization of workshops, institution building, and advisory services and operational projects for which the Commission is the executing agency.

This distinction does not always hold. Thus, the United Nations provides resources under the regular budget for technical cooperation activities, and donors, in addition to the provision of resources for operational projects, sometimes provide resources to the secretariat in order to assist it to expand its substantive activities, although such support is understood to be on a temporary basis. Moreover, the use of resources invariably overlaps since, apart from the possibility of co-financing under the two sources, the formulation and the implementation of technical cooperation activities and operational projects are normally supervised by programme managers who are recruited and financed under the regular budget. In the same vein, the services provided under legislative organs, executive direction and management, administration and common services, and conference services cover activities under the two sources of finance.

The data contained in the following tables and figures include estimates of expenditure for the last few months of the biennium, and may be revised as appropriate. It is also important to bear in mind that the data are in nominal terms, i.e., that they were not corrected for inflation.

2. Resources by sources for the biennium 1990-1991

The resources available to the Economic Commission for the implementation of substantive activities as well as technical cooperation activities and operational projects thus come from five sources: (a) direct regular

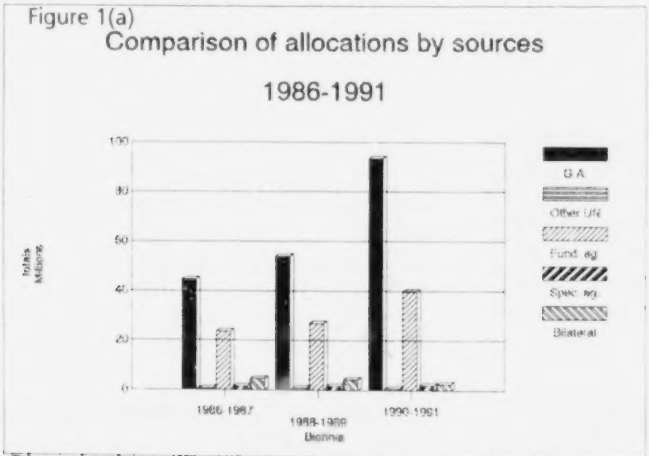
Table 1. Allocations by sources (in thousand $US)			
Sources	1986-1987	1988-1989	1990-1991
(a) Direct budget allocation by the General Assembly	44 503.3	53 992.8	93 319.0
Section 13: Economic Commission for Africa	39 760.9	48 081.0	58 918.6
Section 24: Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation	3 422.6	3 204.4	3 850.7
Section 28: Staff Training Activities	155.3	187.1	177.9
Section 32: Construction, alteration and major maintenance of premises	1 164.5	2 520.3	30 371.8
(b) Allocations through other UN units	480.1	597.9	428.8
Section 9: Transnational Corporations	260.1	346.2	428.8
Section 18: UNEP	220.0	251.7	-
(c) Allocations by funding agencies of the United Nations and Trust Funds	23 448.9	26 773.4	39 578.2
UNDP	15 788.8	17 773.9	28 852.8
UNFPA	6 340.3	7 587.3	8 607.6
UNTFAD	997.5	1 089.9	2 117.8
UNIFEM	322.3	322.3	-
(d) Allocations by specialized agencies of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization	1 372.0	1 493.0	1 794.0
(e) Bilateral sources	9 604.0	4 188.7	2 351.1
Total	79 408.3	87 045.8	137 471.1

budget allocation by the General Assembly; (b) allocation through other United Nations units; (c) allocations by funding agencies and trust funds of the United Nations; (d) allocation by specialized agencies of the United Nations; and (e) bilateral donor countries and institutions. The resources from these different sources are described in Table 1 and illustrated in Figure 1(a), along with the data for 1986-1987 and 1988-1989 biennia for purposes of comparison.

Figure 1(a)

Comparison of allocations by sources

1986-1991



(a) Direct budget allocation by the General Assembly

The United Nations budget is divided into parts, sections and programmes. The main source of funding for ECA was Section 13, which was voted directly by the General Assembly for implementing the substantive activities of the Commission and its secretariat. Section 13 resources were supplemented by Section 24 (Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation) as well as Sections 28 and 32 which represented ECA's shares of these sections which are managed directly from United Nations Headquarters in New York for certain aspects of administration and for building and construction including alteration, improvement and maintenance of premises.

Allocations by the General Assembly increased substantially during the 1990-1991 biennium, due to the important appropriations for the expansion of conference facilities at ECA which represented $30,371,800 out of a direct regular budget allocation of $93,319,000. Thus, the 1990-1991 biennium total direct budget allocation by the General Assembly increased by 79 per cent, while ECA main budget (Section 13) increased only by 22.5 per cent from the level of allocations for the 1988-1989 biennium. As shown

in Figure 1(b), the total allocation by the General Assembly represented 68 per cent of total resources allocated to ECA for the biennium 1990-1991.

(b) Allocation through other United Nations units

Resources in this category were provided by Section 9, Transnational Corporations as a contribution to the joint ECA/UNCTC Unit. These resources represented only 0.3 per cent of total resources available to the Commission.

(c) Allocations by funding agencies and trust funds of the United Nations

UNDP continued to be the main donor of extrabudgetary resources, mainly geared towards the implementation of operational projects. This funding agency of the United Nations provided $28,852,800 for the biennium. This amount was supplemented by resources from UNFPA ($8,607,600) and the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD) ($2,117,800). The total contribution for this category represented 29 per cent of the total resources available to ECA during the biennium.

(d) Allocations by specialized agencies of the United Nations

The contributions under this heading are from FAO for joint implementation with ECA of activities under the programme "Food and agriculture". The increase in the allocation for the 1990-1991 biennium reflects the very close collaboration between the two organizations in the realm of agricultural development in Africa. This allocation represented 1 per cent of ECA total appropriations.

(e) Allocations from bilateral sources

The allocations from bilateral resources of $2,351,100, representing 2 per cent of ECA total allocations during the 1990-1991 biennium, decreased by over 43 per cent from an allocation of $4,188,700 in 1988-1989 biennium.

3. Allocation by programme of resources mainly for substantive activities during the 1990-1991 biennium

The resources for the implementation of substantive activities during the 1990-1991 bienniumwere made available to ECA by the General Assembly through Section 13. FAO supplemented them by its allocation indicated above.

Figure 1(b)

Allocation by sources
1990-1991

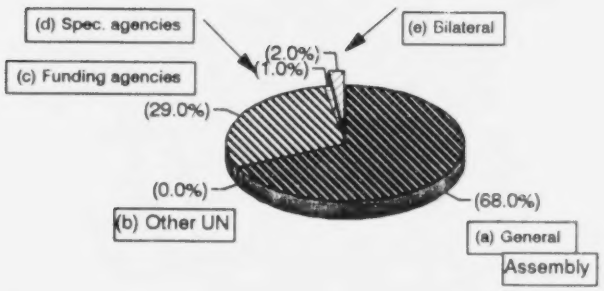


Table 2 shows the distribution of resources for substantive activities by programme of activity.

"Development issues and policies" which embraces eight different subprogrammes[2]

(a) Socio-economic analysis, planning and projections;

(b) Fiscal, monetary and financial issues at the national level;

2 These are: (a) Socio-economic analysis, planning and projections;
(b) Fiscal, monetary and financial issues at the national level;
(c) Least developed countries;
(d) Policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic cooperation;
(e) Education and training for development;
(f) Manpower and employment planning policies;
(g) Central coordination and information exchange services;
(h) Natinal and subregional information and documentation services.

Table 2. Allocation of resources mainly for substantive activities (in thousand $US

Programme	1986-1987	1988-1989	1990-1991
A. Policy-making organs	257.2	402.8	448.7
B. Executive direction and management	2 264.1	3 060.5	3 157.4
C. Programmes of activity			
Food and agriculture	2 774.5	3 210.9	1 976.8
Marine affairs	10.1		34.5
Development issues and policies:	7 686.2	9 598.6	10 516.2
1. Socio-economic research	2 129.6	3 101.2	2 987.1
2. Policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic cooperation			
(i) Management of economic cooperation	1 494.5	1 677.5	1 849.0
(ii) Gisenyi MULPOC	406.0	490.7	390.4
(iii) Lusaka MULPOC	546.5	794.2	981.3
(iv) Niamey MULPOC	937.3	1 037.9	1 190.7
(v) Yaounde MULPOC	567.5	669.1	791.5
(vi) Tangier MULPOC	624.2	762.4	751.2
(viii) IDEP			524.2
Education and manpower	980.6	1 065.6	1 050.7
Environment	574.4	663.5	534.7
Human settlements	471.1	560.3	600.8
Industrial development	2 059.7	2 680.6	3 192.0
International trade and development finance	1 871.5	2 412.5	2 633.4
Transnational corporations	260.1	453.8	428.8
Natural resources	1 479.4	1 799.3	2 010.7
Energy and development	196.6	532.8	430.7
Population	839.8	1 121.8	1 388.3
Public administration and finance	755.7	780.7	1 029.8
Science and technology	738.2	552.8	883.2
Social development	1 054.3	1 791.9	2 031.1
Statistics	1 708.4	2 295.1	2 791.7
Transport, communications and tourism	1 802.8	2 356.2	3 116.6
D. Programme support			
Conference services	3 305.0	4 496.1	4 826.0
Management of technical cooperation activities	731.3	791.4	873.6
Administration and common services	11 126.9	14 937.7	16 422.5
Construction, alteration, improvement and maintenance of premises	1199.0	2 058.5	30 371.8

(c) Least developed countries;

(d) Policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic cooperation;

(e) Education and training for development;

(f) Manpower and employment planning policies;

(g) Central coordination and information exchange services;

(h) National and subregional information and documentation services. and includes the activities of the five MULPOCs, accounted for 11.7 per cent of the total. This was the largest allocation to any single programme of activity, apart from "Administration and common services" which was allocated $16,422,500 (18.3 per cent) and "Construction, alteration, improvement and maintenance of premises" ($30,371,800 or 33.8 per cent). The allocation also reflects the priority that member States have attached to "Development issues and policies".

The allocation to "Executive direction and management" represented the costs of the Executive Secretary including his office in directing and managing the work of the

secretariat, the formulation of programmes, their implementation and monitoring as well as maintaining liaison with member States.

The data relating to "Policy-making organs" represented the cost of organizing and servicing the meetings of the Commission's legislative organs such as the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning and its Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole.

4. Resources mainly for technical cooperation activities and operational projects: Extrabudgetary resources by source

As has been the case during the previous biennia, ECA continued to mobilize financial and human resources for technical cooperation activities and operational projects. Such extrabudgetary resources came from the following four traditional sources:

(a) United Nations Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (UNRPTC);

(b) Funding agencies of the United Nations system: UNDP and UNFPA;

(c) Special funds administered by the United Nations: United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD); and

(d) Bilateral funding agencies and countries.

The volume of resources for technical cooperation activities and operational projects was valued at $45,780,000 during the biennium. The contribution of each donor is in Table 3 and Figure 2(a); and its share to total allocations for technical cooperation activities and operational projects is indicated in Figure 2(b).

UNDP was the main contributor during the biennium with an allocation representing 63 per cent of the resources, followed by UNFPA (19 per cent), UNRPTC (8 per cent), bilateral donors (5 per cent) and special funds (UNTFAD) (5 per cent).

Table 3. Resources mainly for technical cooperation activities and operational projects by sources (in thousand $US)

Source	1986-1987	1988-1989	1990-1991
(a) General Assembly			
UN Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation	3 422.6	3 204.0	3 850.7
(b) Funding agencies of the United Nations	22 129.1	25 361.2	37 460.4
UNDP	15 788.8	17 773.9	28 852.8
United Nations Population Fund	6 340.3	7 587.3	8 607.6
(c) Special Funds administered by the United Nations	1 389.7	1 482.1	2 117.8
United Nations Trust Fund for Africa Development (UNTFAD	997.5	1 089.9	2 117.8
United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)	322.3	322.3	-
Pledging for the United Nations	69.9	69.9	-
(d) Bilateral Funding agencies	4 421.5	4 188.7	2 351.1
Belgium	494.8	327.5	382.9
Canada	192.1	522.5	191.5
China	50.8	-	-
Finland	25.5	-	-
France	464.0	202.9	197.1
Germany	1 479.4	1 096.6	-
India	484.3	467.0	483.8
Netherlands	456.6	479.3	279.4
Sweden	393.6	518.8	238.5
USA	172.9	-	-
Ford Foundation	55.3	221.8	95.3
Carnegie Corporation	-	-	189.5
International Organization for Migration	158.6	92.3	61.7
Other	-	-	231.4
Total	31 362.9	34 236.0	45 780.0

Figure 2(a)

Resource mainly for techn. cooperation
and operational projects by sources

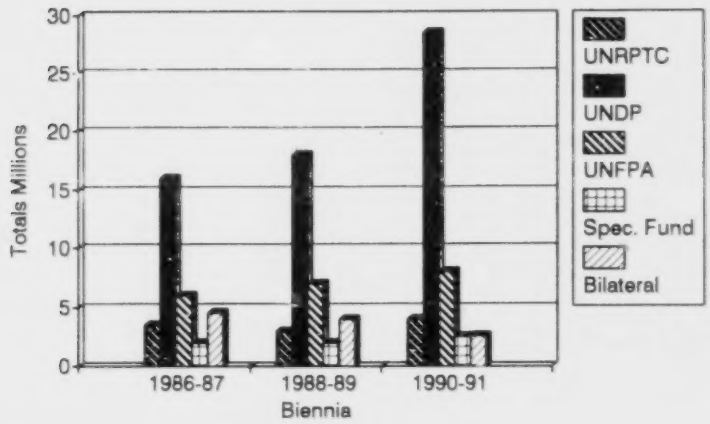
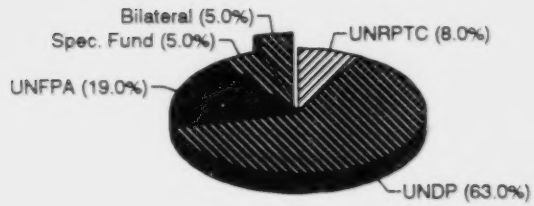


Figure 2(b)

Resource mainly for techn. co-op.
and operational projects, 1990-1991



UNDP resources increased by 62.3 per cent from an allocation of $17,773,900 in the previous biennium to $28,852,800 in the 1990-1991 biennium. Meanwhile, resources from bilateral donors were considerably reduced by 43.9 per cent, down from $4,188,700 in the 1988-1989 biennium to amount to only $2,351,100 during the biennium under review. The decline was the result of a number of factors including especially some major changes in donor policies which were more oriented towards the direct financing of country projects. This new direction was taken to the detriment of the regional technical cooperation duties entrusted to the Commission.

The United Nations General Assembly allocation amounting to $3,850,700 under the United Nations Regular Programme for Technical Cooperation showed a slight increase as compared to the 1988-1989 biennium. The allocations under this heading enabled ECA to continue to finance the activities undertaken by its regional advisers at the request of member States.

The volume of UNTFAD's contribution for the 1990-1991 biennium was above that for the previous biennium, amounting to $2,117,800, representing a 43 per cent increase. This increase in the contribution of UNTFAD to the ECA technical cooperation activities and operational projects shows the sustained interest accorded the Fund by member States through substantial pledges made for and amounts paid to UNTFAD during the period under review.

UNFPA, the other major donor, second only to UNDP contributed $8,607,800, representing a steady increase from the two previous biennia. However, the level of contributions from this United Nations funding agency could be questionable in the future as UNFPA would implement major policy changes geared to the direct financing of country programmes and projects.

5. Resources for technical cooperation activities and operational projects by major source and programme

ECA's technical cooperation resources for the 1990-1991 biennium have been mainly utilized for the implementation of programmes and projects emanating from the priority work programme of the Commission as approved by the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning. The activities carried out by the Commission continued to concentrate on the implementation of the goals and objectives of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990. The pursuit of these objectives and goals will inevitably extend well into the 1990s. Therefore, the technical cooperation activities for the 1990-1991 biennium were focused, inter alia, on the designated priority areas of the Programme of Action, namely food and agriculture, energy, statistics, drought and public administration, development issues and policies, and human resources development.

Resources made available to "Development issues and policies" programme represented the most important allocations by the General Assembly ($1,411,400), UNDP ($9,848,000) and UNTFAD ($690,300) as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. Resources for technical cooperation activities and operational projects by programme (in thousand $US)

Main source and programme	1986-1987	1988-1989	1990-1991
(a) UNRPTC	3 432.5	3 393.4	3 850.7
Food and agriculture	219.4	-	283.3
Development issues and policies:	1 175.2	1 709.2	1 411.4
(i) Socio-economic research	889.6	419.2	352.8
(ii) Policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic cooperation	285.6	838.4	1 058.6
(iii) PADIS	451.6	-	-
Environment	75.0	219.4	259.5
Human settlements	-	-	255.1
International trade and development finance	-	-	-
Industrial Development	-	-	348.8
Natural Resources	-	-	-
Energy and development	743.2	219.3	239.3
Public administration and finance	270.6	439.0	459.2
Social development	180.6	-	-
Statistics	399.1	219.8	305.3
Transport, communications and tourism	170.5	219.6	147.2
Programme support (Administration and Common Services)	132.4	147.7	141.6
(b) UNDP	15 788.8	17 773.9	28 852.8
Food and agriculture	-	-	124.8
Development issues and policies:	5 090.8	6 211.6	9 848.0
(i) Socio-economic research	2 132.9	1 718.7	783.0
(ii) Policies, institutions and technical assistance for economic cooperation	1 096.7	2 606.6	6 856.1
(iii) Education and training for development	584.7	-	-
(iv) Development information system	1 276.5	1 886.3	1 589.6
Human settlements	476.0	205.5	163.2
Industrial development	842.8	1 610.2	1 377.8
Natural resources	817.9	165.6	363.3
Public administration and finance	1 549.0	226.5	760.0
Science and technology	1 170.2	2 099.0	1 819.6
Social development	2 159.6	977.3	2 587.6
Statistics	396.3	1 897.4	640.8
Transport, communications and tourism	2 574.5	2 951.8	902.8
(c) UNFPA	6 340.3	7 587.3	8 607.6
Population	4 631.1	5 669.5	6 498.9
Statistics	1 709.2	1 917.8	2 108.7
(d) UNTFAD			
Food and agriculture	85.4	72.4	252.4
Development issues and policies:	274.8	-	690.3
(i) Socio-economic research & planning	-	-	406
(ii) Policies institution and technical assistance for economic cooperation	158.7	-	278.4
(iii) Education and training	5.0	-	-
(iv) PADIS	111.1	-	5.6
Environment	-	-	-
Human settlements	-	-	-
Industrial Development	427.3	-	336.8
International trade and development finance	69.6	58.9	72.4
Natural Resources	80.5	75.8	139.3
Energy and development	41.4	-	12.6
Public administration and finance	-	-	-
Social development	274.0	-	231.7
Population	-	-	190.1
Science and technology	-	-	243.7

UNDP particularly made available resources for the implementation of operational projects aimed at the strengthening and promotion of subregional economic cooperation and integration ($6,856,100) under the "Development issues and policies" programme for the 1990-1991 biennium. Industrial development, science and technology, statistics, and transport, communications and tourism were the other programmes which received the largest volume of resources.

UNFPA provided support of $8,607,600 mainly for regional advisory services in demography and demographic statistics and for the activities of the regional demographic institutes (RIPs and IFORD).

The contribution of UNTFAD was used mainly in support of development issues and policies ($690,300), industrial development ($336,800), food and agriculture ($252,400), science and technology ($243,700) and social development ($231,700). Other sectors receiving UNTFAD assistance during the biennium included: international trade and development finance, natural resources, energy and development, public administration and finance, population, and executive direction and management.

6. Allocation of extrabudgetary programme support income

The funding of technical cooperation activities and operational projects is based on negotiations between the Commission and the donors for the benefit of member States. The execution, monitoring and evaluation of those projects by the secretariat on behalf of the Commission requires resources which are reimbursed to the secretariat and called programme support income. The distribution of such income by programme is shown in Table 5 below:

There are indications that this figure will drop drastically in 1992.

7. Conclusion

The increase of the level of resources in the 1990-1991 biennium over the previous biennia under review, should not overlook the

Table 5:Allocation of extrabudgetary programme support income by programme (in thousand $US)

Programme	1986-1987	1988-1989	1990-1991
A. Policy-making organs			
B. Executive direction and management	419.4	444.6	719.2
C. Programmes of activity			
Food and agriculture	21.3		
Marine affairs			
Development issues and policies	91.7	260.8	239.2
Socio-economic research			53.7
Environment			
Human settlements			
Industrial development	28.1	29.1	219.6
International trade and development finance			
Natural resources	82.5	98.4	403.6
Energy and development			
Population	100.2		
Public administration and finance			
Science and technology			
Social development	117.4	29.1	132.5
Statistics	28.1	29.1	34.4
Transport, communications and tourism			
D. Programme support			
Conference services	190.8		536.4
Management of technical cooperation	217.9	240.4	987.9
Administration and common services	1 788.6	1 580.5	2 004.8
Construction, alteration, improvement and maintenance			
Total	3 064.6	3 135.8	5 512.2

serious concern faced by the Commission in mobilizing resources. The high volume of resources recorded under the allocation of the General Assembly ($93,319,000) was due to the appropriations for the construction of ECA conference facilities which represented 32.5 per cent of resources allocated to the regular budget. Indeed, the ECA main regular budget increased only by 22.5 per cent.

The overall increase in extrabudgetary resources for technical cooperation and operational activities was once again largely due to UNDP's continued efforts in providing resources aimed at strengthening ECA's technical assistance to member States. However, this level of contribution might be questionable for the next biennium, since UNDP has decided to drastically reduce the resources allocated to the Fifth Inter-country Programme for Africa and to focus on national execution.

It should also be pointed out that bilateral support to operational projects continued to decline (43 per cent decrease), and the traditional donors were generally more selective in their contributions to operational activities preferring projects which directly addressed poverty alleviation and those which aimed at addressing the basic needs of vulnerable groups. Food and agriculture and social development were the programmes which benefited the most from allocations by bilateral donor agencies and governments.

In short, because of the limited financial resources, there will be a need for the next biennium to select only top priority programmes and projects without curtailing ECA's assistance to member States both in its substantive and operational activities. The secretariat must also step up its efforts in mobilizing resources, especially the extrabudgetary resources. To that end, the international community and member countries of the Commission will have to increase their contributions to ECA so that it can continue to play effectively its role which emphasizes the regional dimension of Africa's development.

CHAPTER V1

ADMINISTRATIVE MATTERS

During the period under review, administrative actions were taken to ensure the achievement of targets set in the following areas: filling of vacancies, staff training, provision of conference services, upgrading of printing facilities and improvement in library services.

There was marked improvement in the area of vacancy management resulting in fewer posts remaining vacant. The situation improved to the extent that the vacancy rate was reduced from 25.7 per cent in 1988-1989 to below 8.5 per cent in 1990-1991.

Staff development was provided at all levels and in various occupational activities. These activities included the provision of language training in French and English, organizing professional and proficiency examinations all leading to career development and opportunities. Through funds from Japan, the secretariat is working on a training programme that will be more directly tied to programme performance improvement and career development.

A major classification exercise of General Service staff was undertaken by headquarters. The results from this exercise did not meet the satisfaction of the GS staff and caused serious confrontation between them and management. This matter is being reviewed and, hopefully, the outcome will be to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The provision of conference services in support of meetings, seminars and workshops continued. There continued to be a high rate of vacancy in translation services due to the recruitment policy which stipulates that translator posts be filled from a centrally controlled roster. This situation has imposed strains on the translators. However, with the adoption of resolution 45/248, Part B, Section 11 in December 1990 by the General Assembly calling for the revival of the training programme for translators/précis-writers in all languages of ECA, it is expected that there will be substantial improvement in this area.

There has been a need to upgrade and modernize the printing facilities so as to improve the timeliness and quality of documents and publications. An extensive study was conducted in 1990 to determine the needs and to specify the equipment required. Based on this study, some resources were programmed within the automation project for the upgrading of the printing facilities and some preliminary work has been carried out.

Pursuant to the General Assembly resolution to increase the representation of professional women in the secretariat to a 30 per cent target, a "Task Force on Women in ECA" (TAFWE) was established. It provided valuable advice on actions to recruit women. During the course of the biennium, women were recruited through redeployment of internal staff from Headquarters and externally. As at the end of December 1991, the total number of professional women in the secretariat was 36, which represents 17 per cent of ECA staff. This is still short of the 25 per cent required by the end of 1991, and no effort is being spared to reach the expected target, including appointment of women at higher levels.

The year 1991 marked the beginning of full-scale office automation in ECA, with the installation of some 365 micro-computers, 300 desk-top printers, and basic applications software. A massive training programme was launched to provide wide-spread wordprocessing capabilities, and spreadsheet and data base application.

The office automation programme is managed by the newly established Information Systems Section (ISS) in the Administration and Conference Services Division. Among the responsibilities of the Section are the provision of support for the selection, installation and maintenance of hardware and software used for all aspects of office automation, including local facilities for global telecommunications.

In addition to the micro-computer programme, the Section is working on system-wide data communication networking and planning. These activities are being coordinated with the Headquarters plans for a United Nations global network.

In compliance with General Assembly resolution 42/211 of December 1987, the contract for the construction of conference and related facilities was signed on February 1991 between the United Nations and Cooperativa Muratori & Cementisti, C.M.C. di Ravenna s.v.l., Italy. The United Nations has also engaged the services of Studio Valle Progettazioni, an Italian firm, to provide architectural/engineering services and Dawson & Ward and Crosher & James, a Nairobi-based company, to provide quantity surveying services. Construction commenced on 29 April 1991 and substantial work is to be achieved within the next 36 months. The large conference hall has a seating capacity of 1,200, the medium hall 800 seating capacity and the small hall 100 seating capacity. The facility will also house the clinic and the reproduction unit.

CHAPTER VII

Meeting the Challenges of Africa's Economic Recovery and Development: The Biennium 1992-1993 in Perspective

The 1992-1993 biennial programme is the first to be prepared within the framework of the United Nations six-year Medium-term Plan (1992-1997). As such, it offers ECA an opportunity to reappraise its strategies and objectives. The Commission must respond imaginatively to Africa's challenges, and to those presented to it by international events.

At its forty-sixth session in September 1991, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the New Agenda for Cooperation with Africa in the 1990s. In doing so, it had in mind the mixed results of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UN-PAAERD) where, in its final review in September last year, delegates spoke of the "lost decade" of the 1980s which African countries had experienced. In the foreword to his final report on UN-PAAERD to the General Assembly, the Secretary-General said:

> *"The situation in Africa raises important questions about the solidarity of Member States of the United Nations, and about their will and capacity to act in concert to address the wide spectrum of inextricably linked development issues, both within and beyond the continent....The international community cannot afford to fail. At stake is its credibility and its ability to deal effectively with questions affecting its collective well-being and security."*

In retrospect, it can be proposed that UN-PAAERD failed for two reasons. First, many African countries themselves had yet to take responsibility for the shortcomings of their own economic systems. Second, the developed world had yet to allow Africa the right to determine its own roads to development, and to allow it the tools of development, namely access to the global trading system, freedom from crippling debt, and fair pricing for its commodities. During UN-PAAERD, the number of least developed countries in Africa increased. African debt worsened. Per capita income fell.

With UN-PAAERD now a lesson of history, what must the New Agenda achieve? The present situation in Africa is made of many parts. On the negative side, the external debt crisis continues, and was estimated at $280 billion in 1991. Commodity prices have failed to recover from their collapse in the 1980s. While the number of African countries adopting structural adjustment programmes has increased, there has been a worrying shift from long-term development planning to policies based on contingency, and ad hoc arrangements. The effect of this on health care, occupational training and primary education still needs to be assessed.

Recent changes at the international level also have implications for Africa. The collapse of the centrally planned economies in Eastern Europe has captured the imagination and compassion of all. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development has been established with an initiative of $12 billion for the channelling of Western financial aid to the East. Yet there remains the concern that the industrialized countries, in their enthusiasm, will abandon Africa. "Aid fatigue" is a phrase which has entered the international vocabulary. Africa's complex political and economic problems continue to be simplified into those of drought and food aid. External resources for Africa will be harder to obtain because they are based less on political and ideological affinities than on sound, but unglamorous, economic and management reforms. Competition for external resources will thus be severe throughout the 1990s, and possibly beyond.

An equally disturbing challenge has been the growing division of the world into trading

blocs, as evidenced in the emerging single European Market in 1992, and similar developments in North America, and in the Asia-Pacific region. An examination of the agenda for UNCTAD VIII, held in February 1992, shows the growing marginalization of African matters in the arena of world trade.

Yet there are signs of hope. The rapid growth of popular participation movements in countries of the region and the rise of multiparty systems are the first step in breaking down the *dirigisme* that has held back too many African economies, and in allowing the impoverished, but potentially productive sectors of our economies access to the capital they need for self-sustaining development.

From the point of view of development assistance, an accord is clearly emerging. Through General Assembly resolutions such as 44/211 and 46/219 on operational activities, there are indications of a gradual shift in responsibility for development from the donor countries to the developing ones. In principle, at least, African States have now won the authority over their own development that they had long demanded.

For the United Nations, several new initiatives are emerging. The New Agenda is one. With the development of the Medium-term Plan for 1992-1997, a separate programme on Africa's critical economic situation was also established, which involved intensified consultations with the global community to generate the external resources required by the New Agenda. A system-wide plan of action is being developed within the United Nations system, which will attempt to coordinate the work of all agencies and organizations on African assistance, and produce a more concentrated approach than was achieved during UN-PAAERD. Through the establishment of the Global Coalition for Africa, a new dialogue is emerging between Africa, the multilateral financial institutions, the donor community and the United Nations system.

For ECA, the challenge is particularly important. During the UN-PAAERD period, ECA had responsibility, among other things, for the coordination of an Inter-Agency Task Force among organizations of the United Nations system. This arrangement will continue under the New Agenda. It is important to ensure that such coordination should emanate from the region itself, and not be handled by remote control from other locations in the world. ECA will also be responsible for the monitoring and assessment of activities conducted under the New Agenda.

In this respect, the dialogue between ECA and the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, the European Economic Community and similar groupings will be renewed. The critical situation in Africa is such that confrontations on policy are a luxury that none can afford, and ECA will seek to ensure that harmonized action becomes the rule rather than the exception, but without compromising ECA's principles.

Similarly, with the signing of the treaty establishing the African Economic Community, the need to work even more closely with the Organization for African Unity and the African Development Bank is obvious. The three organizations will form forces in ensuring the effective implementation of the provisions of the treaty over the coming years.

A further initiative is emerging through the subsidiary bodies of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), which is the meeting place for all organizations of the system on coordination matters. A proposal is presently moving forward, which would entrust the commissions with the responsibility for establishing a data base of all United Nations activities undertaken with respect to their regions. Routine assessment of all United Nations activities in the region will then become possible.

Finally, steps have been taken to revitalize the mandate of the regional commissions, as the major advocates of their regions in United Nations forums. Resolution 718 (XXVI) was adopted by the last ECA Conference of Ministers and was subsequently the subject of an ECOSOC decision (1991/302) in July 1991. A high-level group of experts is expected to be convened to consider the mandate and the funding mechanisms of regional commissions, with the further expectation that the matter will be taken up at the global level by the United Nations.

Thus ECA will have increasing responsibility, not simply as team leader for economic and social activities in the region, but also to inform its member States of progress under the New Agenda, and will have the added duty to advise them on measures to be taken to ensure that progress will indeed occur. ECA activity, and Africa's development, will become

even more closely linked, and the Commission can be expected to be evaluated on the basis of that development.

With regard to ECA's technical work, the mandates and priorities will remain as established by the Commission both through its adoption of the Medium-term Plan in 1990, and the 1992-1993 programme of work last year. Greater effort will be needed, however, to ensure that programme delivery is focused and effective, and, as indicated elsewhere in the documents to the twenty-seventh session of the Commission, activities will be assessed on the basis of their contribution to their ability to help Africa adjust to socio-economic trends; to promote regional cooperation and integration; to enhancing the efficiency of governments in promoting economic development and encouraging economic agents; to ensuring a desirable balance between food supply, population, human settlements and environment; to fostering human-centred development; to achieving structural adjustment and diversification; and to promoting the role of women in development.

The multidisciplinary approach, for which the commissions have always been singled out, has traditionally been a strategy worthy of praise but difficult indeed in its implementation. Yet it is hard to see how many of Africa's problems can be solved from a purely sectoral approach. Agriculture, environment, energy, transport and communications all have their effects on development activity. The efforts of ECA's Multidisciplinary Regional Advisory Group (ECA-MRAG) will have to be intensified, and the operational techniques developed in that framework will have to be systematically applied on a secretariat-wide basis.

The twin Decades, for Industrial Development, and for Transport and Communications, have now been adopted by the General Assembly and are under implementation. While their individual importance is by now recognized, the need to coordinate their approaches has been recognized by the tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry (CAMI), and we expect, through the next year, to develop a coordinated plan which will tie the activities of the two Decades together.

By the time of the issuance of this report, the eighth session of UNCTAD will have been held in Colombia, and the African delegates will have made their position known. The disputes over common agricultural policies, copyrights, etc., have threatened to obscure the basic fact that millions of Africans remain in poverty because Africa cannot compete in the existing system. It is essential that Africa appears in GATT, and in UNCTAD itself, as an equal trading partner, and that its position as productive member of the world community be respected. ECA will stand ready to assist in any follow-up that may be necessary.

Similarly, in June, the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) will be held in Rio de Janeiro. The ECA secretariat has already been deeply involved in the preparation of the African position at that Conference. ECA recognizes the significant shift that has occurred in the environmental position since the Stockholm Conference in 1972. The linkage between environment and development is now clear. Environmental degradation is a symptom of poverty, and poverty must be wiped out through sound and sustainable development strategies. The priority in the future will be to identify those development strategies.

Operational activities will also represent a challenge. The year 1992 will see a drastic reduction in the extrabudgetary funds available to ECA, and a consequent drop in its technical assistance to member States. No other organization is in a position to provide the same quality and quantity of assistance at the subregional and regional levels. ECA will have to spare no effort in making donors aware of the loss to Africa's development effort that this will imply.

Finally, the challenge for ECA will lie within the organization itself. ECA needs to keep its structure under constant review in a way that would make it more competitive, more effective, and more responsive to the needs of African member States. The cooperation of all in this worthwhile endeavour will therefore be needed.

Analysis of actual programme performance at output level in relation to commitments in the programme budget for the biennium 1990-1991 (A/44/6 and Add.1)

Programme subprogramme or unit	Programmed	Implemented	Departures from programmed commitments			Additional output by		Implementation rates %			
	(1)	(2)	Reformulated (3)	Postponed (4)	Terminated (5)	Legislation (6)	Secretariat (7)	A	B	C	D
Executive direction and management*	25	21	1	3	-	-	-	84	88	88	88
Food and agriculture	82	82	-	-	-	-	12	100	100	100	100
Marine affairs	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Development issues and policies											
SERPD	31	27	3	-	1	5	2	87	97	97	97
ECO	95	87	-	8	-	-	29	92	92	93	93.5
PHSD	33	32	1	-	-	-	-	97	100	100	100
PADIS	26	23		3	-	-	-	88.5	88.5	88.5	88.5
Total development issues	185	169	4	11	1	5	31	91	93.5	94	94.5
Environment	13	11	-	2	-	12	-	85	85	92	92
Human settlements	12	12	-	-	-	-		100	100	100	100
Industrial development	51	45	1	1	4	2	2	88	90	90.5	91
International trade and development finance	51	43	3	4	3	2	27	84	90	90	94
Natural resources	21	20	-	1	-	-	2	96	96	96	97
Energy and development	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Population	18	17	-	-	1	-	-	94	94	95	95
Public administration and finance	21	21	-	-	-	3	-	100	100	100	100
Science and technology	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Social development											
IRD	14	14	-	-	-	-	2	100	100	100	100
SPPRU	6	4	-	2	-	-	-	67	67	67	67
SDS	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
ATRCW	23	23	-	-	-	1	2	100	100	100	100
Total social development	51	49	-	2	-	1	4	96	96	96	96.5
Statistics	96	82	-	11	3	1	1	85	85	86	86
Transport, communications and tourism	58	51	6	-	1	3	4	88	98	100	98.5
Management of technical cooperation activities	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	100	100	100	100
Total secretariat	703	642	15	35	13	29	83	91	93	93.5	94

* does not include information services

Filmed as bound

ANNEX II

I. Meetings held in 1990

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
CONFERENCE SERVICES

A. Expert group meetings, seminars, workshops

DATES	TITLE OF MEETING	PROGRAMME
8-12 January Chad	Living resources of the sea	JEFAD
6-9 March Addis Ababa	Development of curriculum for training of extension agents in women entrepreneurship development and access to credit in Ethiopia	ATRCW
2-5 April Addis Ababa	Expert group meeting to review documents on (a) accessing women to credit, and (b) women management entrepreneurial development	ATRCW
24-25 April Addis Ababa	Potential of institutions for science and technology policy in Africa	NRD
25-30 May Addis Ababa	Workshop on the enhancement of mineral sector in respect of large- and medium-size operations as well as small-scale mining	NRD
18-22 June Mauritius	Joint ECA/ARCT Seminar on choice and management of technology	NRD
19-21 June Addis Ababa	Organization and management of participatory rural credit schemes in Africa	JEFAD
13-14 July Addis Ababa	Expert roup meeting of UNDUGU Group	NRD
16- 20 July Addis Ababa	ECA/AAU Task Force on the preparation of a text in development	PHSD
16-25 July Addis Ababa	Intergovernmental Seminar on a revised United Nations System of National Accounts	STAT
30 July to 3 August Harare	Workshop on enhancement of the contribution of the African non-fuel mineral sectors towards the region's economic advancement	NRD
17-21 September Kampala	Living resources of the sea	JEFAD
8-12 October Cairo	Senior Policy Seminar on enabling environment for enhancing entrepreneurship in the public and private sectors in Africa	
16 Octo.-9 Nov	Seminar on business management for women entrepreneurs (PRODEC)	TDFD
23-26 October	Third Workshop of the Association of Food Marketing Agencies in Eastern and Southern Africa	JEFAD

DATES	TITLE OF MEETING	PROGRAMME
19-24 November	Regional Workshop on evaluation of rural development	JEFAD
26-30 November Addis Ababa	Expert group meeting on the formation of integrated national policy programmes facilitating the implementation of the Global Shelter Strategy for the year 2000	IHSD
26 Nov.- 5 Dec.	Seminar on international trade statistics	STAT

B. Meetings of legislative organs, subsidiary bodies and advisory groups

DATES	TITLE OF MEETING	PROGRAMME
15-20 January Addis Ababa	Sixth session of the Joint Conference of African Planners, Statisticians and Demographers	STAT, POP PADIS
15-20 January Addis Ababa	Information Science Committee of Joint Conference of African Statistician, Planners and Demographers	PADIS
15-20 January Addis Ababa	Symposium of African economists on policy instruments for adjustment and transformation: Multiple exchange rate systems, differential interest rate policy	SERPD
22-23 January Addis Ababa	Meeting of African policy-makers and experts on the work of SALC	ECO
22-24 January Addis Ababa	Intergovernmental meeting of African port experts	TCTD
10-17 February Arusha	International Conference on Popular Participation	SAPAM
9-15 March Addis Ababa	Follow-up Committee of the Gisenyi-based MULPOC	ECO
13-17 March Addis Ababa	Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning	TCTD
19-27 March Addis Ababa	Subregional Coordinating Committees of UNFPA	TCTD
25-26 March	Chief Executives of Association of West African IGOs and Committee of Officials	ECO
28-30 March Addis Ababa	Meeting of African IGOs in charge of economic integration	ECO
9-12 April Addis Ababa	Meeting of the Coordinating Committee on the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Declaration on Air Transport in Africa	TCTD
11-12 April Ibadan	Conference of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored Institutions	ECO
18-21 April Addis Ababa	Subsectoral Working Groups for UNTACDA II	TCTD
2-4 May Tripoli	Ninth meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of African Least Developed Countries	SERPD
6-8 May Tripoli	Eleventh meeting of the African Regional Coordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development	ATRCW
12-13 May Tripoli	Ministerial Follow-up Committee of Ten of the African Ministers responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization	PHSD
13-14 May Tripoli	Tenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries	SERPD
14-15 May Tripoli	Follow-up Committee of the Tangier-based MULPOC	ECO

DATES	TITLE OF MEETING	PROGRAMME
5-19 May Tripoli	Twenty-fifth session of the Commission/sixteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Development and Planning and its Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole	COES
23-24 July Brazzaville	Meeting of the Technical Committee and Governing Board of CAMRDC	NRD
24-25 September Addis Ababa	Executive Board meeting of the African Regional Centre for Solar Energy	NRD
24-27 September Addis Ababa	Fifth meeting of the Resource Mobilization Committee on UNTACDA II	TCTD
8 October Addis Ababa	Meeting of Africa Travel Associations	TCTD
8-12 October Addis Ababa	Meeting of the Subregional Working Group for North Africa Meeting of the North African Port Management Association	TCTD
15-17 October Addis Ababa	Consultative meeting on small- and medium-scale enterprises	IHSD
12-15 November Tangiers	Establishing and strengthening agricultural marketing and extension programmes in North Africa	JEFAD
14-16 November Addis Ababa	Third meeting of the Standing Committee on the Harmonization and Information of Subregional and Regional Institutions in Africa	PADIS
17-18 November Addis Ababa	African Leadership Forum, in cooperation with ECA and the OAU	ECO
26-30 November Addis Ababa	Meeting of Enlarged Ministerial Committee on the Establishment of an African Monetary Fund	TDFD
28 Nov. to 2 Decem. Mauritius	Coordinating Committee for Eastern Africa on the Yamoussoukro Declaration	TCTD
December Lagos	Assessment of Africa's development during the 1980s	SERPD
3-7 December Abuja	AAPAM/ECA-SAPAM twelfth Round-table Conference on mobilizing the informal sector and NGOs for Africa's economic recovery and development	PHSD
10-14 December	Information management Workshop on human resources development	PADIS
10-14 December Addis Ababa	Seminar on statistical training at national level in French- and Portuguese-speaking African countries	STAT
13-15 December Addis Ababa	Resources Mobilization Committee on UNTACDA II	TCTD
14-17 December Addis Ababa	Special session of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade on the Strategies for revitalizing Africa's trade recovery and growth in the 1990s	TDFD

DATES	TITLE OF MEETING	PROGRAMME
17-20 December Addis Ababa	Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee on UNTACDA II	TCTD
18-19 December Addis Ababa	Inter-Agency meeting on cooperation for statistical development in Africa in the 1990s	STAT

II. Meetings held in 1991

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA
CONFERENCE SERVICES

A. Expert group meetings, seminars, workshops

DATE	TITLE OF MEETING	PROGRAMME
11-15 February Addis Ababa	Export marketing/import management courses for business executives and officials of ministries of trade (for English-speaking African ountries)	TDFD
15-17 April	Experts meeting on African trade	TDFD
22-26 April Addis Ababa	Expert group meeting on review of the implementation of UN-PAAERD	SERPD
22-26 April Addis Ababa	Workshop on formulation and appraisal of projects for the food processing industry	NRD
8-14 May Addis Ababa	Workshop group of experts on industrial development	IHSD
9-10 May Addis Ababa	Regional Workshop on human resources and institutional development in the transport and communications sectors	TCTD
27-30 May Addis Ababa	Fifth Expert Consultation on fish technology in Africa	JEFAD
10-25 June Addis Ababa	Export marketing import management and procurement courses for business executives of trade	TDFD
17-21 June Tangiers	Regional Workshop on cooperation in the efficient utilization of existing fertilizer production units in Africa	IHSD
17-21 June Nairobi 24-28 June Ouagadougou	Seminar for heads of national cartography and remote sensing institutions of member States on new techniques in application of remote sensing	NRD
1-6 July Addis Ababa	POPIN-Africa Technical Working Group	POP
15-18 July Lusaka	Workshop on control of locust and grasshoppers	JEFAD
22-26 July Lusaka	Workshop on control of locust and grasshoppers (Two workshops on the same date)	JEFAD
23-28 September Addis Ababa	Expert Group meeting on integration of population variables in development planning	POP
9-11 October	Ad hoc Expert Group meeting on the establishment of an African regional trade information network	TDFD

DATE	TITLE OF MEETING	PROGRAMME
22-25 October Nairobi	Establishing the modalities for the creation of a regional association of women entrepreneurs	ATRCW
23-25 October Kampala	Workshop on development of entrepreneurial capability	IHSD
4-9 November Harare	Seminar/Workshop on population reporting for African media practitioners	POP
11-14 November Djibouti	Subregional Workshop for East and Eastern Africa for middle-level industrial managers and planners on industrial planning, data and policy formulation	IHSD
11-29 November Ile-Ife	Subregional Workshop on census cartography for English-speaking African countries	STAT
18-22 November Addis Ababa	Guidelines on standards for composite flours	PHSD
19-22 November Dakar	Workshop on the development of entrepreneurial capability for cottage and small-scale industries with particular emphasis on the role of women in the promotion of industrial development in the West African subregion	IHSD
25-27 November Yaounde	Industrial planning, data and policy formulation	IHSD
2-6 December Yaounde	Regional curriculum development course on concepts, processes and techniques of curriculum planning, development and evaluation	PHSD
2-6 December Cotonou	Subregional Workshop for trainers involved in service statistical training programmes and middle-level statistical training at national level (French-speaking African countries)	STAT
7-18 December Accra	Training Workshop on methodologies of subnational and sectoral projections	POP
9-11 December	Ad hoc Expert Group meeting on the establishment of African regional trade information network	TDFD

B. Meetings of legislative organs, subsidiary bodies and advisory groups

DATE	TITLE OF MEETING	PROGRAMME
5-12 January Tangiers	Tangier-based MULPOC (i) Subregional Committee for PADIS (5) (ii) Committee of Experts (6-12)	ECO
21-22 January Addis Ababa	Ministers of SALC and its Committee of Officials	ECO
21-25 January Nigeria	Inter-agency Coordinating Committee on RASCOM	TCTD
25-28 January London	Institute for African Alternative	SERPD
28 Jan.-1 Feb. Nigeria	Interim Executive Committee on RASCOM	TCTD
1-6 February Nigeria	Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning (i) Meeting of Experts on Transport, Communications and Planning (1-5) (ii) Meeting of Ministers in charge of Telecommunications (4-6)	TCTD
17-18 February Addis Ababa	Meeting of the Steering Committee on Security and Stability	ECO
21-22 February Addis Ababa	Forum of Eminent Africans on Environment	NRD
4-8 March Addis Ababa	Sixth meeting of the Joint Intergovernmental Regional Committee on Human Settlements and Environment	IHSD/NRD
4-9 March Luanda	Lusaka-based MULPOC (i) Subregional Committee for PADIS (4) (ii) Committee of Experts (5-9)	ECO
11-16 March Gisenyi	Committee of Officials of the Gisenyi-based MULPOC	ECO
18-22 March Addis Ababa	Improving African women's role in informal sector Production and management - Inter-Agency and project Steering Committee meetings	ATRCW
18-22 March Lusaka	Committee of Officials of the Lusaka-based MULPOC	ECO
18-27 March Ouagadougou	Fourth Regional Conference on the Development and Utilization of Mineral Resources in Africa (i) Experts' meeting (18-22) (ii) Ministers' meeting (25-27)	NRD
19-20 March Lusaka	Subregional Technical Committee for PADIS	PADIS

DATE	TITLE OF MEETING	PROGRAMME
19-21 March Niamey	Meeting of the West African Working Group of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development	NRD
22-27 March Addis Ababa	African network for development	TACOO UNDP
25-28 March Addis Abab	Meeting of Chief Executives of the Association of West African IGOs and its Committee of Officials	ECO
25-28 March Yaounde	Committee of Officials of the Yaounde-based MULPOC	ECO
26-27 March Niamey	Subregional Technical Committee for PADIS	PADIS
2-5 April Addis Ababa	Meeting the challenge of Africa's health crisis in the decade of the 1990s	COES
3-6 April Niamey	Committee of Officials of the Niamey-based MULPOC	ECO
15-19 April Addis Ababa	Conference of African Ministers of Trade and its Expert Group	TDFD
18-26 April Addis Ababa	Conference of African Ministers of Trade Meeting of the Resources Mobilization Committee for UNTACDA II	TDFD TCTD
23 April Tangier	Subregional Technical Committee for PADIS	PADIS
23-25 April Addis Ababa	Twelfth meeting of the African Regional Coordinating Committee for the Integration of Women in Development (ARCC)	ATRCW
23-24 April 25-26 April Addis Ababa	Meeting of Chief Executives of ECA-sponsored Institutions Meeting of Chief Executives of IGOs	ECO
24-25 April Addis Ababa	Regional Technical Committee for PADIS	PADIS
24-26 April Tangiers	Committee of Officials of the Tangier-based MULPOC	ECO
29 April - 7 May	Twelfth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole (TEPCOW)	COES
29 April - 13 May Addis Ababa	Twenty-sixth session of the Commission/seventeenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers responsible for Economic Planning and Development and its Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole	COES

DATE	TITLE OF MEETING	PROGRAMME
2-10 May Addis Ababa	Extraordinary meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Transport, Communications and Planning	TCTD
13 May Addis Ababa	Ninth Pledging Conference of the United Nations Trust Fund for African Development (UNTFAD)	TACOO
16-21 May Kampala	Conference on Security, Stability, Cooperation and Development in Africa	ECO
23-27 May Yaoussoukro	Subregional meeting on the Yamoussoukro Declaration	TCTD
5-12 June Dakar	Tenth meeting of the Conference of African Ministers of Industry and its Intergovernmental Committee of Experts of the Whole	IHSD
11-16 July Cairo	Regional Ministerial Preparatory Conference on UNCED	NRD
15-18 July Addis Ababa	Collaborating research programmes for sustainable control of locust and grasshoppers	JEFAD
16-20 July Nairobi	Intergovernmental Working Group on the implementation of Addis Ababa Plan of Action for Statistical Development in Africa in the 1990s	STAT
17-19 July Addis Ababa	International Conference on Media Coverage for Africa	COES
22-31 July Dakar	Tenth meeting of Conference of African Ministers of Industry and its Committee of the Whole	IHSD
29 July- 1 August Addis Ababa	Third meeting of the Steering Committee on the manufacture of transport equipment	TCTD
13-20 September Addis Ababa	Conference of African Ministers of Trade on preparations for UNCTAD VIII	TDFD
1-15 October Moscow	Meeting of the African Intergovernmental Group of Experts on Marine Science and Technology	JEFAD
4-8 November Addis Ababa	Seventh meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts for Science and Technology Development	NRD
8-10 November Addis Ababa	Meeting of agricultural researchers and planners in agricultural research institutions	JEFAD
11-13 November Addis Ababa	Fourth meeting of the Standing Committee on Harmonization and Standardization of Information and Documentation System at Regional and Subregional Institutions in Africa	PADIS
11-14 November	Second Regional Ministerial Preparatory Conference on UNCED	NRD

DATE	TITLE OF MEETING	PROGRAMME
18-23 November Addis Ababa	Conference of Ministers responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization and Ministerial Follow-up Committee of Ten of the Conference of Ministers responsible for Human Resources Planning, Development and Utilization (i) Experts' meeting (ii) Ministerial Follow-up Committee of Ten (iii) Conference of Ministers	PHSD
2-6 December Addis Ababa	Biennial meeting of Directors of STPA	STAT
13-18 December	Fourth session of African Ministers of Finance	TDFD

UNITED NATIONS
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Distr.: GENERAL

E/ECA/CM.18/3/Corr.1

Original: ENGLISH

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Thirteenth meeting of the Technical Preparatory Committee of the Whole

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
13 - 18 April 1992

ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR AFRICA

Twenty seventh session of the Commission/eighteenth meeting of the Conference of Ministers

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
20 - 24 April 1992

Corrigendum

Replace figures 6 & 7 of page 26 and Table II of page 28.

Figure 6

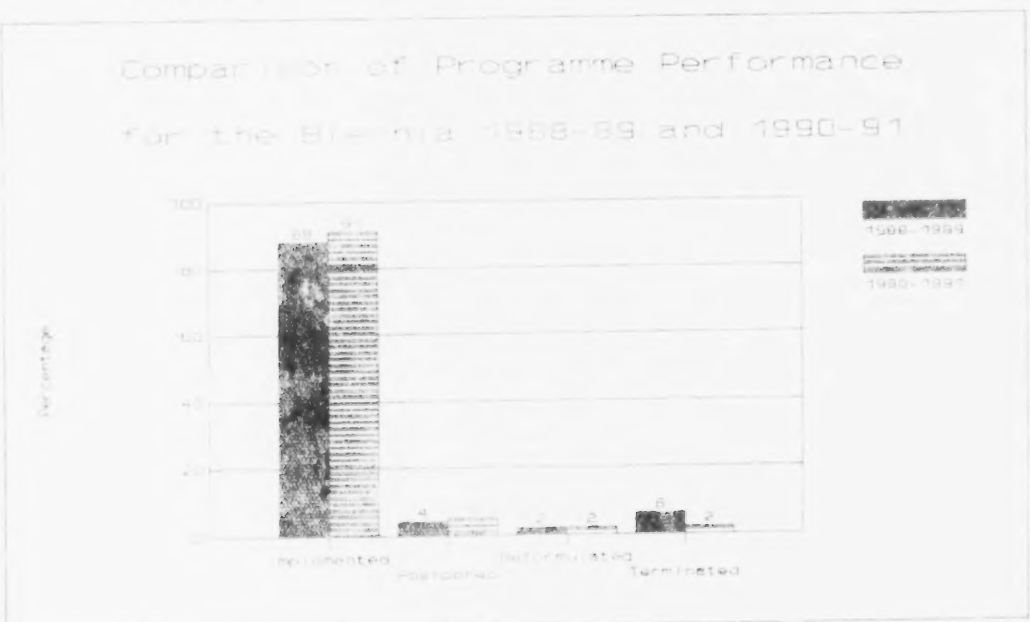


Figure 7

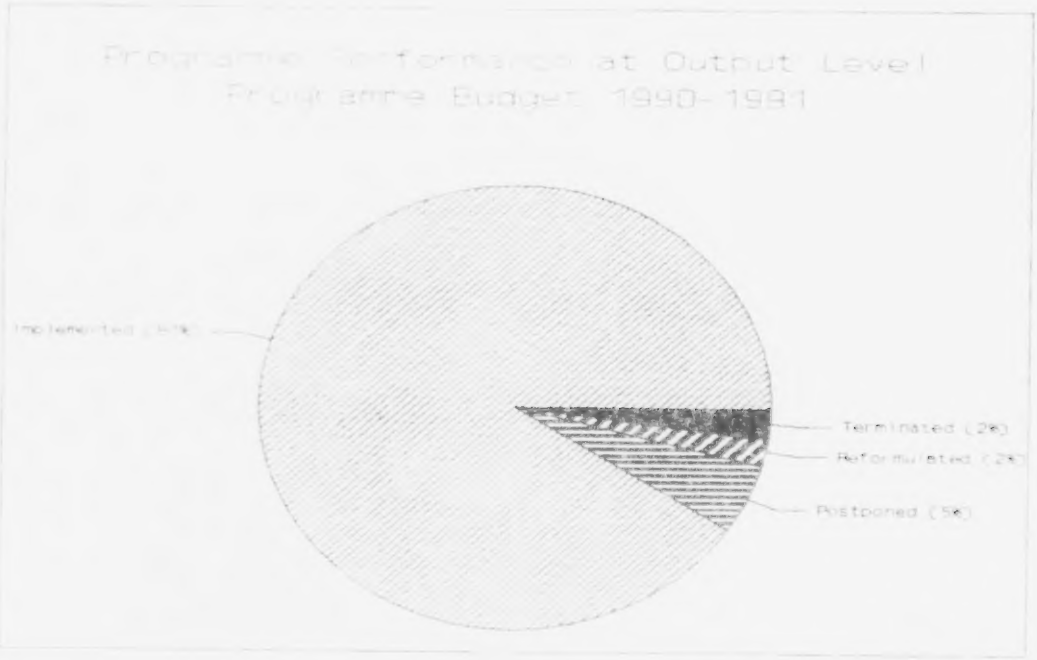


Table II

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY SECTOR					
SECTOR/AREA OF ACTIVITY	STATUS				
SECTOR/AREA OF ACTIVITY	ON-GOING	TERMI-NATING	PIPELINE	Total for the Bien-nium	%
1. Natural Resources & Environment	11	8	6	25	15.2
2. Economic Integration	16	1	2	19	11.5
3. Transport, Communication &Tourism	5	6	3	14	8.5
4. Industry	6	4	3	13	7.9
5. Agriculture & Rural Development	2	8	4	14	8.5
6. Women in Development	6	6	3	15	9.1
7. Public Administration & Social Development	7	4	2	13	7.9
8. Population	10	-	2	12	7.3
9. Socio-Economic Research and Planning	6	2	2	10	6.1
10. Statistical Development	5	1	-	7	4.2
11.Development and Information System	5	2	-	7	4.2
12. Trade	2	2	2	6	3.6
13. Internal Capacity Building	4	3	3	10	6.1
	85	47	32	165	100